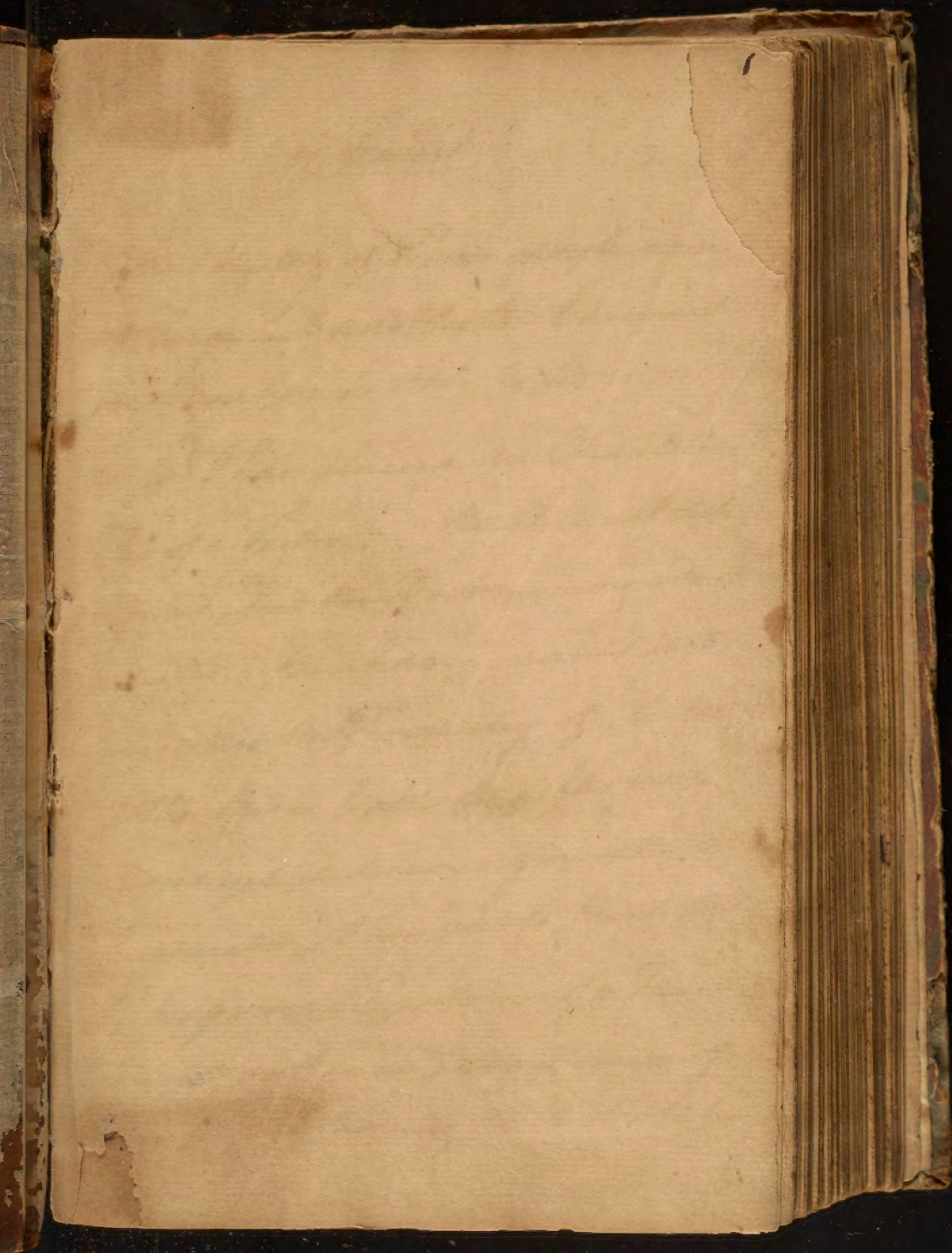
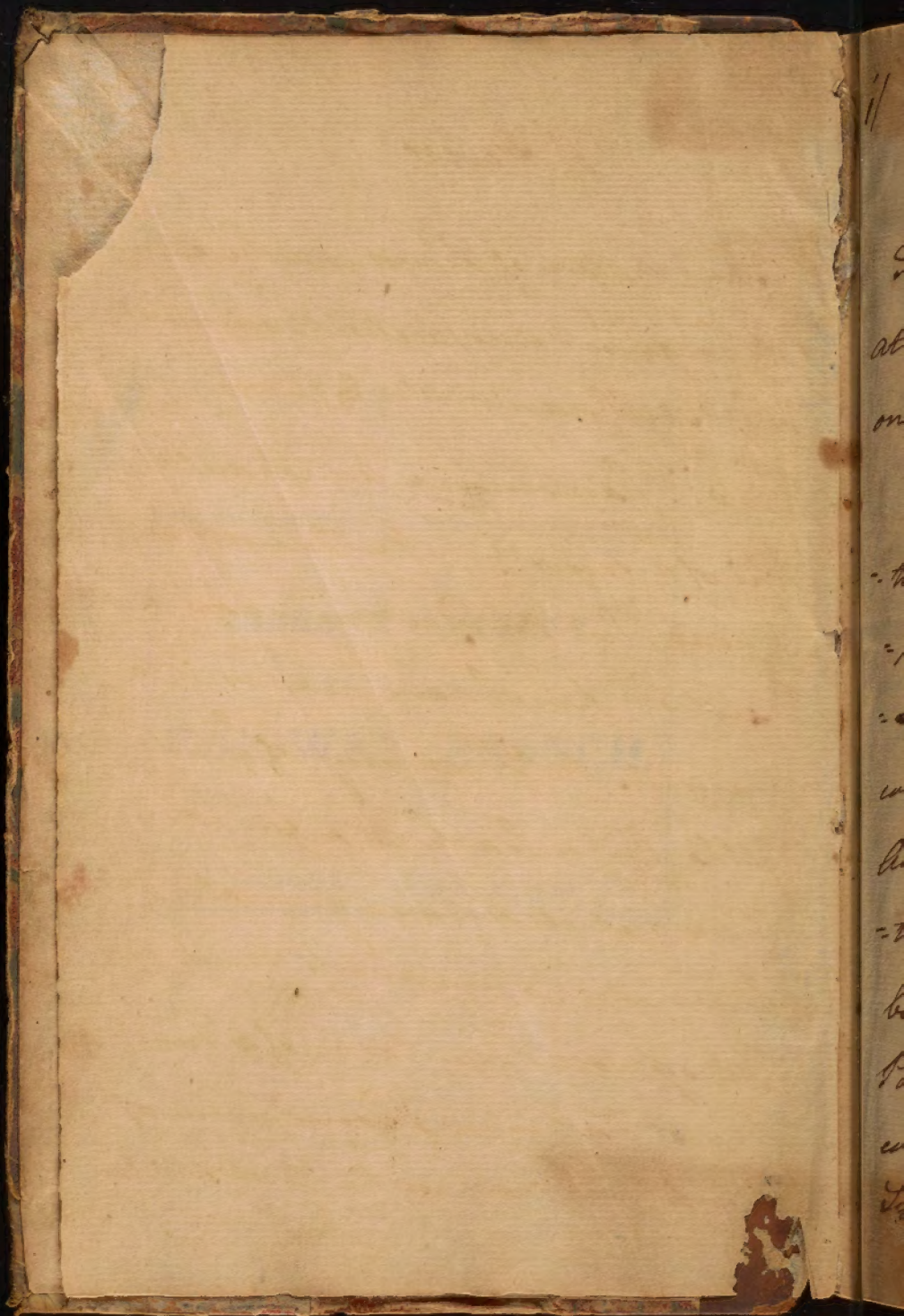


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of Fever

The History of Fevers maybe seen
at large in Vanswieten's Comment:
on Boerhaave's Aph: § 749. 750. 751.

W: Phenomena au Chauteris:

- tie of a Fever? ^{Heat,} The Ancients sup-

- posed, but this Doctrine is now de-

- sected. Boerhaave makes it to

consist in the Frequency of $\frac{2}{4}$ pulse,

Altho this is liable to a few excep-

- tions yet it deserves generally to

be admitted. I am apt to think the

Pathognomic Symptoms of a Fever

consist rather in Concurrence of

Symptoms than in the Heat or pulse

of 1700

The history of the town of
Newbury, in the county of
Hampshire, from the
first settlement in 1634
to the present time. By
John Smith, Esq. of the
Middle Temple, Barrister at
Law. In two volumes.
London, Printed by J. Smith,
in Strand, 1790.

of Fevers.

alone. a Cold Lilt always breeds a Fever, and on the Heat itself and Frequency of pulse depend upon this, I think we ought to take in Cold as one of the most distinguishing Characteristics of a Fever. — This Cold is produced by a Spasm of the Intimities of the Arteries.

This Cold is not founded on any Viscidity of the *Liquidum Arteriarum* nor on any other Affection of the Solids as *van Swieten* supposes *Uss.* But depends entirely upon a weak Influx of the Nervous Fluid from ^{the} Sensor. Commun. into the Organs of Sense, Motion, and

of the

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5

of Fevers

those performing the vital & natural
Functions. the Lapsitude - weakness &
^{the} ^{low} Powers begin plainly shew ^e weaker
Influx into the Organs of motion. the
great Insensibility of the patient - ^e
weak and small pulse - ^e Debility of the
Heart - as also the Dyspnoea, & Anxiety
indicate that the Blood cannot be suf-
-ficiently evacuated, and that ^e vital
facts are affected. Vomiting & other
Circumstances shew that the natural
Functions are injured in ^e same way.
all this taken together proves that
there is an Inertia Liquidi Nervi or some

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible due to extreme fading or bleed-through from the reverse side.]

7
of Fever

Cause preventing its Influx into ² different Organs ⁱⁿ sometimes goes as far as to terminate in a total Cessation of the nervous Power, ^{so} that no hot Pitt succeeds at all as we see in some Malignant Fevers, and we see that it is commonly in the cold Pitt of Intermittents that People die.

a Spasm on the Surface or Retention of the vessels is a Path to form Fevers, and the very first one in such as arise from Cold. Thus a Spasm seems to form Fever, but can be produced too from external Cold. The Question now is, if Spasm is always ² Foundation

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9

of Fevers

of Fever? — It can in a certain
Degree bring on Debility, for from
topical Affection without this, those
Symptoms do very constantly appear.
Debility may be previous to & occasion
Spasm. Thus passions of the mind as
Fear may induce Debility, & this may
occasion Spasm. many Contagions
produce first a Debility. But we must
allow that tho' many Contagions induce
first Debility, they often cannot induce Fe-
-ver unless a stronger Occasion of
Spasm is applied i.e. Cold or Fear.
[Ed: Lind on Fever and Infection] hence
the Spasm may be looked upon as universal.

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be a list or series of entries.]

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of Fevers.

Now this Spasm may be the means of
bringing on the hot Fitt we cannot
consider now, and only will take it as
a Fact. From w^h has been said we see

(a) Why Contagion, Cold & Heat may
be the Causes of Fevers, and why they are
most commonly the Occasion of primary
Fevers.

(b) Why Haemorrhagic tendency - inflam-
-matory Congestions - or increased Impu-
-tus or Distention as in Rheumatism
may be likewise Causes to Fevers, but
always of such as are attended with
topical Inflammation & therefore
Symptomatic, for the Overcoming of

[The page contains several paragraphs of handwritten text, which is extremely faded and illegible.]

of Fevers

of Resistance or Distention always excites a Sense of Cold, as we perceive at times in making water, and as women in Labour always perceive during the time of their Delivering. —

Spasms then not only forms, but supports the Fever, the nature of Fevers depending upon the Spasm^{ic} must be known by its Causes. —

of the Distinctions of Fevers.

The universal Fevers have been distinguished into the Continents — Remittents — and Intermittents.

Continents are supposed to exist not only for longer than 24 hours, but

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above named matter. I am sorry to hear that you are not well, and hope that you will soon be able to resume your usual avocations. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, Sir, very truly,
 J. M. Smith

of Fevers

even for many days without any exacerbation or Remission. But I doubt greatly of the Existence of such Fevers

1st Because I have seen 1000 Fevers, and yet I never saw any such continual Fevers, but always had either an exacerbation or Remission, and more commonly both in 24 hours. Dr. Haen likewise, and several other late writers will not allow any such Fevers

2nd If there is an Inflammation, exacerbations & Remissions distinctly are to be observed.

3rd in Stubbs daily Revolutions, and consequently exacerbations & Remissions

[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page]

of Fevers

are to be observed.

4th: There is a daily Revolution in the human System ^{the} lays ^{the} foundation of all periodical motions in the Animal Economy, & must necessarily influence Fevers.

5th: All Authors allow that Fevers run often in to one another. Continuals turn ^{Re} Intermittents - Intermittents Inter-
mittents &c. now since two Types Intermittents and Intermittent admit of Remission & Exacerbation it is evident that the more general & protracted nature of Fevers inclines to Remissions & Exacerbations.

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[Faint, illegible handwritten text visible on the right edge of the page, likely bleed-through from the adjacent page.]

Of Fevers

The Continuals are to be rejected
therefore as never existing. there then
remain only two Genera viz Remittents
& Intermittents. every Fever in a
continual Form belongs really to the
^{Re}mittents.

It has frequently been a Question how
far Remittents could be treated like
Intermittents. I am afraid the Cases
in w^h Bark would be safe occur too
seldom in this Country. we may
however give it wth the utmost Safety in
all Cases where the Paroxysms are
more distinctly marked, & preceded by a
kind of cold Fit. —

of Fevers.

But there are other Characteristics to distinguish Fevers preferably to Remissions, and ^{it} is of equally great use for the prognosis, & treatment to know.

The Spasm ^{is} occurs in all Fevers, and in which the Disease properly consists, has a share in promoting symptoms of Debility on one hand, and in producing an ^{ex-}creased Action of the vital powers on the other. hence there may be made a principal Distinction between Fevers viz: such as where Debility, and such where increased Action of the vessels prevail. —

It is therefore from the Symptoms of Debility and Spasm ^{is} we may form a

Of Fevers

Prognostic concerning the Resolution & Duration of the hot Fit, and determine the Difference between the Genera, and even Species of ^{Fever} ~~Diseases~~ especially Intermittents. For the more remarkable the cold Rigor be are, the less difficult will be the Solution of the hot Fit, - the sooner will the Intermission come on, & the longer & more remarkable will be the Intervals. This is the Case in Intermittents whose different Species may be determined by their prognostics. on the other hand the less remarkable & distinct the Symptoms of Febr are the longer the hot fit will last, and the more frequently ² Paroxysm will be repeated as appear in Remittents. -

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Of Fevers

The Distinction of Fevers as mentioned by Sauvage & others into Synocha & Phlegmasiae according to $\frac{n}{y}$ Duration is very ill founded, and is it very doubtful if Duration gives any Character for distinguishing Fevers. There may be observed the same Duration in Fevers of quite Opposite and different Natures. & Fevers of one kind are often of a very different Duration. hence the Epidemics are more distinguished by their Duration as well as their Symptoms, yet Duration is not so universally constant, as to apply it in a Nosologia. The only Distinction founded on constant and

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of Fevers.

universal Character is according to $\frac{2}{4}$:
different tendency of the Spasm as pro-
ducing either more Debility, or more en-
creased Action of the Heart. This now in
England is the common Distinction be-
tween Nervous & Inflammatory Fevers.
This we grant Applies clearly en^d to ma-
ny Cases, yet it is not sufficiently uni-
versal. a Fever may have all the Ap-
pearances of an Inflammatory in its
first seven days, but in its 2nd and still
more in its 3^d it may pass on all those of
a Nervous Fever.

In Nervous Fevers there may again
be made Subdivisions according to their

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or a page from a manuscript. The text is written in a fluid, connected style, characteristic of 17th or 18th-century handwriting. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Handwritten text on the right margin, partially visible, continuing from the main body of text. The text is also in a cursive script, matching the style of the main page.

of Fevers

remote Causes, as these may be Contagion Cold &c. Thus when ^{the} Erythema has been produced by Contagion (w^h equally may happen in Inflammⁿ as well as nervous Fevers) the Fever is in its Nature a putrid One. putrid Fevers however do not always depend upon Contagion. They may arise from Debility itself, and we find putrid Fevers in cold Climates & Seasons where there is not the least Suspicion of putrid Contagion.

Prognostics in Fevers

a Disease is supposed to be a Pertamin between the Disease and Nature. we

I have been thinking of you
 and wondering how you are
 getting on. I hope you are
 well and happy. I have been
 very busy lately, but I
 have managed to find some
 time to write to you. I
 hope you are enjoying your
 work. I have been thinking
 of you very much lately.
 I hope you are well and
 happy. I have been very
 busy lately, but I have
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 to write to you. I hope
 you are enjoying your work.
 I have been thinking of you
 very much lately. I hope
 you are well and happy. I
 have been very busy lately,
 but I have managed to find
 some time to write to you.

of Fevers

have considered two distinct States in
 Fevers Inertia & Spasm, & then enu-
 -ced Action of the vital powers. we have
 shown that this latter may be looked
 upon ^{as} an Effort, or Conatus of this vis
 nature-medicatrix to remove ^{the} former
 now according to the different Point of the
 Certamen between the Disease and
 Nature (to use the metaphor) as either
 Disease or Nature subdues its Rivalry,
 we shall consider the Causes of Death as
 well as Recovery.

Causes of Death.

Life depends 1st on a mobility of the
 Nervous power i.e. on its Power to be

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Of Levers

moved from the Origin of the Nerves to
 the different parts of the Body, and from
 thence again to the Origin of ^{the} Nerves
 (6) on the regular Distribution of
 this power to the different parts. hence
 we have two kinds of Causes of Death
 1st Such as destroy the mobility of the
 nervous power 2nd Such as interrupt
 its regular Distribution by affecting
 the Organs necessary to it. the latter
 are less obscure, and more easily un-
 derstood than the former. to the first
 head belong all those Causes of Death
 which kill ^{the} without any Alteration in the Or-
 gans, at least as far as we can perceive

Dear Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
11th inst. and in reply to inform
you that the same has been
forwarded to the proper
authorities for their consideration.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

Of Fevers.

by our Senses such as Lightning, Electricity
 - mephitic Air - Joy Fear - and several
 poisons w^{ch} prove suddenly mortal. it
 is very difficult to explain how these
 operate. we see that Opium by acting
 on a single part destroys its Sensibility &
 Irritability, hence we may conclude y^t
 Opium acting in sufficient Quantity
 on the whole System operates by destroy-
 ing the mobility of the nervous power, to
 the 2nd Class belong such things as injure
 the vital Organs, as the Brain, Lungs &c.

There may then be several Causes
 of Fever when in a high degree produ-
 -cing Inertia & Debility w^{ch} likewise
 produce Death by destroying y^e mobility

[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting.]

of Fevers

of the nervous power without any vid:
alteration on the Organs. Thus we
see that those who die of a Fever die
commonly in the cold Litt on in a time
analogous to it. hence Kræmer &
Others have been wrong in supposing
Death always owing to the excess of $\frac{2}{4}$ hot
Litt, and have entirely overlooked this
first head. —

Causes of Recovery.

With respect to this there are two
Opinions 1.st the Hypothesis of $\frac{2}{4}$ Amicats
and which the following Author very
universally copied was that in every
Fever there is a morbid matter which

My dear Mother
I received your letter of the 10th
and was glad to hear from you
and that you were well. I am
well and hope this finds you
the same. I have not much news
to write at present. I am
still in the same place and
doing the same work. I hope
to hear from you soon. I
am your affectionate son
John Smith

of Fever

must be changed in its nature & ⁱⁿ ~~affini-~~
-lated, or thrown out of the body w^h they
call Concoction & Excretion. —

Considering both these Hypotheses we
must remark the following points. —

(a) Fever may arise from Cold Fear
Congestion: Inflammⁿ: or Hemorrhagic
alone without any morbid matter at
all.

(b) even in contagious Fevers a
Spasm is evidently produced to overcome
which the Efforts of Nature principally tend
whatever morbid matter there may be
thrown out.

(c) Where there is a morbid matter to

1787

My dear Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
10th inst. and in reply to inform
you that the same has been
forwarded to the proper
authorities for their consideration.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

Of Fevers

be shewn out there is no Evidence of
Concoction &c. in the small pox the
matter is no more changed than in any
Other Suppuration as from a Thorn in the
Foot &c.

(d) Whatever this Concoction may be
we have it not in our power to promote
or manage it or to correct ^{the} morbid
matter. &c. in Danger from Opium we
only have it in our power to Obviate its
Effects. in the Hydrophobia likewise
no Body will think of correcting ^{the} morbid
matter or of promoting its Concoction.

(e) Whenever the Doctrine of Concoction
is maintained, it is plain ^{that} this requires

I have been thinking of you
and of the many things
which have happened since
we last met. I am well
and hope these few lines
will find you the same.
I have been very busy
with my work, but I
have managed to find
some time to write to you.
I am sure you are well
and hope you are enjoying
your life. I have been
thinking of you very much
and of the many things
which have happened since
we last met. I am well
and hope these few lines
will find you the same.
I have been very busy
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some time to write to you.
I am sure you are well
and hope you are enjoying
your life.

of Fevers

a certain Duration th some have alter-
 -mined by the Analogy of fermenting Li-
 -quors - The Maturation of Fruits &c.

but this Doctrine is quite confuted by an
 Artificial Cure whereby safely & totally
 a Fever is removed without giving the
 supposed morbid matter any time for being
 concocted.

Thus we have no Reason to admit
 any morbid Matter, or at least we cannot
 pay any Attention to it in ^{the} managem^t.

The Prognosis in Fevers may be deter-
 -mined either ^{1^o} from Circumstances ante-
 -cedent to the Fever viz its Causes, or ^{2^o}
 from the Circumstances combined and

44

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of Fevers

attending it viz its Symptoms.

I. To the Causes of Fevers we refer
 (a) Contagion, (b) Concurrence of cold
 & (c) of Fear. These are properly remote
 Causes, but become occasional in res-
 -pect of (d) the State of the Body ^{ie} viz: favour
 the Action of the Others (a, b, c) upon us.

(a) Contagion is either strictly ^{ie} ac-
 dictum, or miasmata i.e. either a change
 of the Constitution of the Air or generated ^{ie} in
 the Body, & from thence transmitted into ano-
 -ther Body. Both Cases are very difficult
 to distinguish from each Other. There may
 be a great variety in miasmata, ^{ie} would be

Of Fever

impossible to ascertain. we only know
 that Contagion arises from putrefaction,
 and hence it appears that there must pro-
 -bably be a Difference according to ^{the} putrid
 Matter being Animal or Vegetable, being
 accumulated in more or less Quantity,
 being either confined by Cold - diffused by
 winds - or excited by heat &c. we only here
 observe that the putrid Inhalations of
 marshy Grounds &c produce such a Con-
 -tagion tho we cannot ascertain whether
 it depends more on Exhalation than Putre-
 -faction. however the surface of water
 gives no such Contagion, as this is never
 found on the ~~Sea~~ Sea Shores, nor in such

The first of these is the fact that the
 system is not a simple one. It is a
 complex one, and it is not a simple
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 a simple one. It is a complex one, and
 it is not a simple one. It is a complex
 one, and it is not a simple one. It is a
 complex one, and it is not a simple one.

of Fever

29

Grounds as are quite covered w: ^{the} water. at
least the Diseases there are not of so bad a
Tendency as where the water is not suff:
to cover the ~~the~~ putrefying Litter of the
Earth. Another modification of putrefac-
tion which seems to bring on Contagion
is a Collection of Effluvia stagnating
in a place as in Sails or Porpittat from
whence the most malignant Fevers arise.
yet it is not to be determined if this ^{is}:
not only consists in a mephitic Air
at least confined w: ^{the} Putrefaction. from
w: we are able to know of ² several
modifications of Contagion we may judge
w: ^{we} Endemey they will have, & where ~~they~~ ^{we}

The first of these is the fact that the
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 system that is not easily understood,

of Fevers

do not know the kinds of Contagion, ² 4:
 Effect alone must guide us. tho' these are
 very fallacious the same ~~Contagion~~ Contagion
 - on producing different Effects in different
 Constitutions when we find ⁵ 4: from an
 Epidemic $\frac{2}{3}$ are carried off we may
 generally conclude that it is of ² 4 worse
 kind, tho' it is different in different
 Individuals.

(6) Cold. little can be depended upon
 the Concurrence of this, as its Condition
 is only relative to the Body it affects, viz
 to the Degree of Heat or Cold this Body
 is accustomed to. hence it is most danger-
 -ous according to the predisposition of

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above named matter. I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the result of the investigation. I have no objection to your making such use of the facts as you may think proper. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, &c.
 J. M. Smith

53

of Fever

the Body it affects. generally it operates more considerably when it attacks suddenly than when by Degrees. a Body exposed to the now Degree of Cold in a River would be less diseased than one who was suddenly plunged in the water. tho' perhaps the Concurrence of Fear here would be a great deal. the Cold generally affects more considerably in the ^{winter} ~~summer~~ Season, than in ^{the} warmer ones ceteris paribus. whatever Relation there may be between the Cold of the Body and Absolute Cold. - a transitory Cold will not have as considerable Effects on the Body as long continued Cold. Cold

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^{the} w. Moisture affects more evidently
than cold dry Air. perhaps ² y moisture
is absorbed, and again exhaled adds to ² y.
Cold of the Atmosphere.

(c) Fear - This operates most suddenly
and strongly when sudden than when
gradual. to Fear it may be owing y:
when an Epidemic comes on in a City
a greater number die in y first Begin-
ning than when they are habituated
to it. hence we see too the reason why
the nearer People are related to any
Body y: dies, the more liable they are
to be seized w: the same Disease. Fear
affects more or less ~~to~~ considerably

Of Fevers

according to the Degree of Sensibility^e.
Body affected is supposed of 8.

(d) The State of the Body. may be reduced
only to two heads.

1. Debility. This disposes considerably to
the Operation of Contagion, Cold, and
Fear. Thus Persons^y have undergone
great Exercises of Body or Mind, great
Vacuations, Watchfulness, Debauch, &c.
are very liable to be Affected by the
Other three Causes. Hence it is^y putrid
Fever occurs in cold seasons in our cold
Countries without any^{to} Suspicion of
putrid Contagion from Putrefaction.

2. Irritability. This is not to be explained.

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Of Fevers

nor can we tell the reason why young People - Sanguine Temperaments, and we may say generally Females are rather liable to be affected wth Fevers than others. However here are many peculiarities to be observed. Robust people have a less Disposition to inflame^d Diseases, but suffer much greater Danger from those of a less Habit, young People have more frequent Fevers, but Melancholics have them worst. -

Prognostics from

II Symptoms. These may be considered
1st As to their kind & Degree & 2nd As to their Course. we have no occasion

of Fevers

now to speak of the 3.rd viz Accidental

Symptoms. —

1st then w:th respect to the kind and degree of febrile symptoms. it is a question w:th manner of treating them would be most convenient. There are two ways 1st to point out the various Symptoms in general that are mark^d of either of the Above mentioned different tendencies in every Fever. 2^d to consider them each in particular, and to point out to which of those tendencies it belongs.

I shall here only consider 4 Symptoms as relative to the different Functions of the vital, natural & animal. —

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A Symptom of the vital Functions.

(2) of the Action of the Heart. This is evidently, and distinctly known by the pulse. hence the best mark of that is the Frequency of Pulse. This is owing either to increased Irritation, or imperfect Evacuation. This latter depends on a Resistance in the Lungs or elsewhere or on a Debility of the Heart itself. & Frequency of Pulse depending on any Resistance or Debility is of equally bad tendency. When owing to Irritation especially a Spasm it is less dangerous than when it likewise arises from Debility. every Frequency of Pulse arising from Debility is bad.

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of Fevers

Dr Haller says $\frac{1}{4}$ a feverish pulse begins
 at 90, & when it exceeds 120 it is danger-
 ous. But I have often seen it below 30
 & in Fevers of a very bad kind, & frequently
 above 120 without any Danger. in time
 of Remission when the pulse continues at
 or even exceeds 120, the Fever generally has
 a fatal Tendency, and when it comes to
 140 & continues so it almost always
 presages Death, unless it may be explained
 by Age - &c. &c. or when we perceive any
 particular Cause of Determination to the head
 or any Irritation of the Brain as in the Phre-
 netic Delirium, patients may escape with
 this Frequency of Pulse. — When we have

The first thing I saw when I
 stepped out of the boat was a
 vast expanse of water, and I
 felt as if I had entered a new
 world. The water was so calm
 that it seemed like a mirror,
 reflecting the sky and the
 distant shore. I had heard that
 the water was like this, and now
 I knew it was true. The air was
 so fresh and clean that it felt
 like a new breath of life. I
 had heard that the air was like
 this, and now I knew it was
 true. The sun was so bright
 that it felt like a warm blanket.
 I had heard that the sun was
 like this, and now I knew it
 was true. The water was so
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 mirror, reflecting the sky and
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of Fevers

no Reason to suspect any serious Debility or putrid malignity a pulse under 120 is generally safer but fatal when these mentioned Circumstances are the causes of its Slowness. When in a Remission $\frac{1}{2}$ is not critical, & when we are to Apprehend any Exacerbation the pulse is slow, it often deceives us, especially in the advanced State of a Disease. Thus I have seen a patient whose pulse from a considerable Frequency came down to 80 who was carried off in $\frac{1}{2}$ next Exacerbation.

of The Smallness & Hardness of the Pulse. in this Practitioners seldom agree according to their Feeling. we can better distinguish a full and soft than a small & hard pulse. the small pulse universally indicates Debility & the hard

of Fever

One Irritation. Both are bad. The small is
always so. The full gives always Security. No
Person dies (certain Cases excepted) wth a full
pulse.

of The Equality & Regularity of the Pulsations. When
these are Alternated it is always a Sign of
Debility or of Irritation, and in both Cases
very bad.

(C) of Respiration.

(as its Frequency depends on $\frac{2}{4}$ Causes as
the Frequency of Pulse or of the Action of $\frac{2}{4}$).

Heart which requires a quick Respiration
for the passage of the blood thro' the Lungs. it
is in every Case a bad Symptom, & commonly
fatal whereas a slow Respiration is universally
a good Sign One single Case excepted viz a
Coma. —

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(1b) Laborious Respiration arises from Obstructions in the Lungs, or from considerable Debility, & has a most fatal ten-

-dency

(1c) Full Respiration. This portends good provided it is without Labour.

(1C) Heat & Cold may be referred to the vital Functions.

(a) Heat is always attended wth a Frequency of pulse. Cold sometimes, but not as certainly. Increased Action of the Heart however is not always strictly connected wth Heat.

(1B) Cold in the Extremities in After stages of a Fever is very dangerous, & is a Sign of great Debility.

(B) Symptoms of the Natural Functions.

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of Fevers

The natural Functions do not concur actively in the virus naturala medicatrix, — The Ancients supposed a concoction & necessary which was the Effect of $\frac{2}{4}$ natural Functions. but $\frac{1}{4}$ doctrine we have rejected as we have no marks of $\frac{1}{4}$ process in nature, but such as may be explained from $\frac{2}{4}$ other Theory. the Lesions of the natural Function belong to

1. The Appetites.

(1st) Hunger when impaired in its various Degrees viz want of Appetite. Loathing, nausea, & vomiting ^{is} always had according to the Degrees now mentioned. vomiting for $\frac{2}{4}$ first days of a Fever is always had. it is probable the Appetite is always connected wth $\frac{2}{4}$

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of Fever

State of the Perspiration. hence want of sp.
: the title is always a strong suspicion of a Spasm
on the skin.

(b) Thirst is either a Symptom of $\frac{2}{4}$ cold $\frac{2}{4}$ hot
marking a strong Constriction of $\frac{2}{4}$ extreme
vessels & hence bad, or of great increased Heat,
or of Putrefaction ⁱⁿ it is always bad especially
when other Circumstances concur to confirm
the Diathesis. it is said $\frac{2}{4}$ Thirst arises from
a Deposition of the thinner parts of $\frac{2}{4}$ fluids
in too large a proportion, but while Thirst
prevails there is commonly a much greater
Quantity of Fluids thrown in: tho there may
be Cases when Thirst arises from $\frac{2}{4}$ Cause as
ⁱⁿ Diarrhoea's, Dropsies &c. —

of Fever

[B] of the Excretions. These are Sputa,
Fæces Alvina, Urine & Sweat. -

(a) Fæces Alvina. a regular belly and
natural Stool show $\frac{2}{4}$ mildness of Disease.
But Constiveness only yielding to medicines, &
sometimes resisting them is a bad Sign, espec:
as this is commonly a Symptom of Determina-
-tion to the head. When the Evacuation by
Stool appears spontaneously, moderate in num:
-ber - of due Quality - not Colliquative or putrid
it shows the Resolution of the Disease

(b) Urine. too much Dependance has been
laid upon this by the Ancients. I shall only
give you my own Observations wth Regard to the
Prognosticks from the Urine. —

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of Fever

1^o limbid pale coloured Urine when indur-
-pendant of a Quantity of Liquor thrown in
is always a Symptom of strong Phlegm, hence it
always attends the cold Fit of Fever. it is like-
wise a particular Symptom of Determination
to the head.

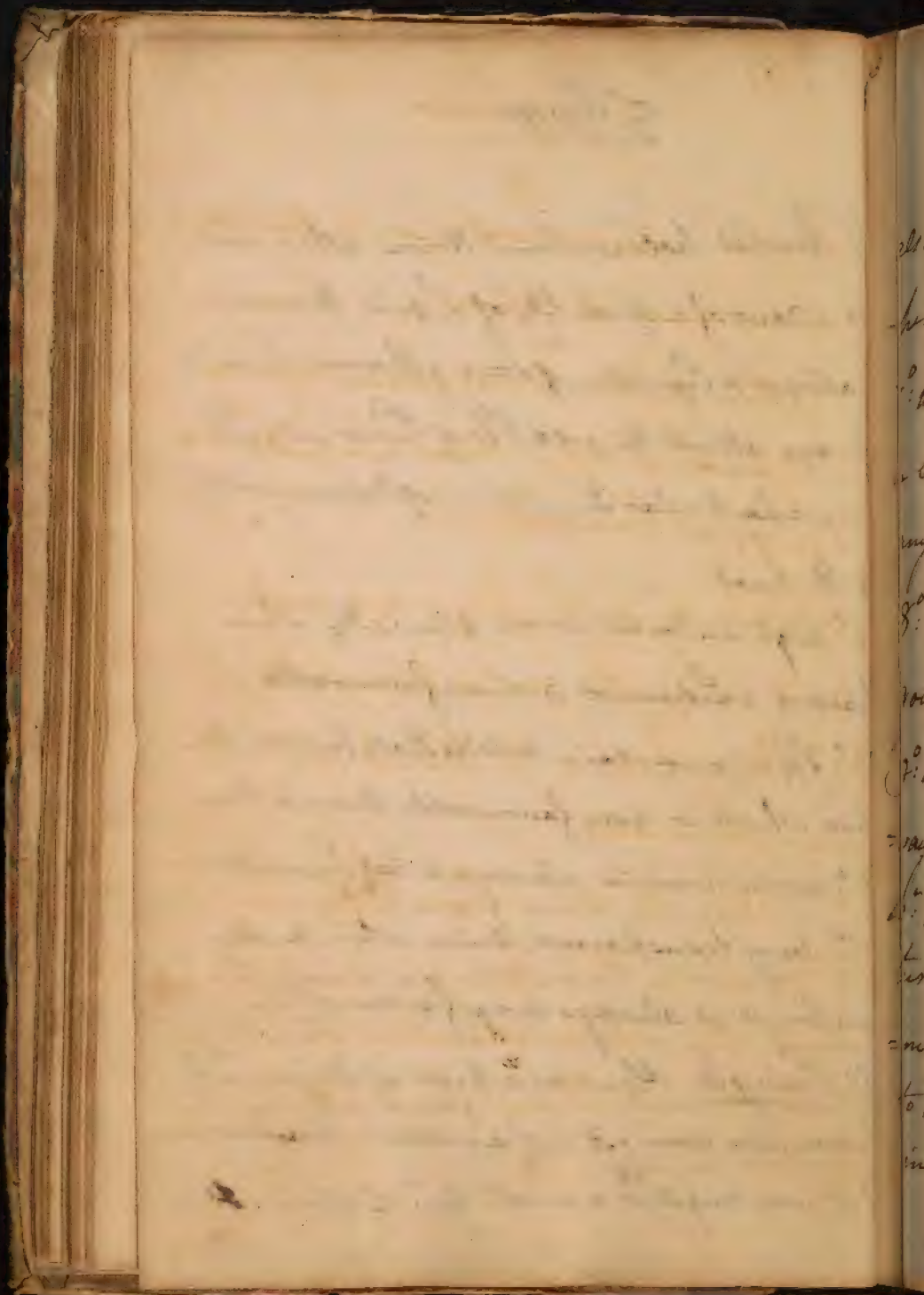
2^o high coloured Urine especially when
having a Sediment is more favourable.

3^o There is a certain middle State between these
two which is more favourable than either.

4^o turbid Urine is always a bad Symptom.

5^o very transparent Urine when duly
coloured is always more favourable.

6^o Pringle observes a kind of Urine ^{wh} I
have also seen. it is of a reddish colour as
if it was tinged wth a small Qu^y of blood. It is



also as remarkable for its turbid Ap-
pearance as its Colour.

7^o: When high coloured Urine Appears
in Clouds, it often turns limpid wthout
any great Danger.

8^o: Clouds in the Urine are only
good when the rest is transparent.

9^o: Black spots in the Clouds are al-
ways favourable.

10^o: When the Urine from being cloudy
turns clear, there often is a small sedi-
ment, like a Crystallization of Salt, &c.
to be Observed w^{ch} is a favourable Symptom
in our Fever. —

My dear Mother
I received your letter of the 10th inst.
and was glad to hear from you.
I am well and hope these few lines
will find you the same.
I have not much news to write at present.
I am still in the same place.
I have not much news to write at present.
I am still in the same place.
I have not much news to write at present.
I am still in the same place.
I have not much news to write at present.
I am still in the same place.
I have not much news to write at present.
I am still in the same place.

Of Fevers

(c) Sweat

1^o Universal moisture is always better than a dry skin as it marks less Phaen

2^o Sweats that are partial & not extended over all the Body are bad. They are worse in y^e upper parts.

3^o too profuse Sweats in y^e Beginning of a Fever are bad.

4^o all cold clammy Sweats are bad

5^o Sweats are only useful when the pulse becomes slower & fuller after them. if this sh^d not be the case they should be interrupted.

(d) Hæmorrhages may be referred to this head. they are much rarer - critical

Of Fevers

^{the} w: us than they were w: ^{the} the Ancients.

They are only favourable in young
 Plethoric patients, especially bleeding
 from the nose. all others as Hemoptoe
 bloody urine &c are bad. even the
 menses appearing in Fever at usual
 or ^{un-}usual periods should always be checked,
 as I have never seen any good Effects
 from indulging their flowing. The
 Stillucidium is always bad, and may
 be considered ~~as~~ on the same footing
 as other Hemorrhages from putrefaction.

! C / Symptoms of the Animal Functions.

The Debility of motion is a Symptom of
 the Formation of Fever. hence Fainting

Of Fevers

upon an erect Posture, or lifting up the Head &c is a bad Symptom. a languid or distorted Countenance, or a Relaxation of the Muscles of the Face is a Symptom of Debility. the patients sliding down in the Bed always portends Danger.

Symptoms of Sensation.

In considering different Objects we perceive a certain Relation between them, and in recalling certain Ideas we recall them in a certain train in yth Relation they had when they were impressed upon our Minds. Whenever our Ideas recalled or formed not do follow a certain due train we call them incoherent, & when they are not according to yth Relation we call

1799

In the month of June 1799
I was informed that the
Governor of the State of New York
had appointed a committee
to inquire into the
conduct of the
various officers of the
State of New York
and to report thereon
to the next session of the
Legislature. I was
informed that the
committee consisted of
Messrs. Jay, Livingston,
and Duane. I was
also informed that the
committee had been
appointed by the
Governor of the State
of New York.

of Fevers

The inconsistency of this Inconsistency
 & Incoherence there are various Degrees.
 The 1st Symptom of interrupted Linsation
 is when thinking is attended wth uneasi-
 =ness. 2nd when in pursuing thinking we
 find Stops and Gaps in y^e natural and
 ordinary train of the Ideas; when we meet
 wth Oblivion. this we call Confusion of Head.

The other prognostics from y^e natural
 Functions may be seen in Boerh. Alpinus.

(2) we should go to consider the Symptoms of
 the Course of the Disease. the common Opinion
 has been y^t a Fever was naturally of a certain
 determined Duration, w^{ch} was necessary to
 suppose for the concoction of y^e morbid
 matter & which they imagined to be peculiar

Of Fever

to every Species. But we have seen already how ill founded this Doctrine is. ~~And~~ and the same Fever have a certain Duration, yet this is not constant, nor universal ^{and} to enter into ^{the} Character of every Species.

Every Fever is in a constant Motion tho' not uniformly yet ⁱⁿ Regularity. so that principal kinds are stated, and ^{the} decisive Events happen at particular periods. this leads us naturally to critical Days which have been observed so regularly by ^{the} ancient Physicians. all Physicians sh^d. be of a determin^d. Opinion ⁱⁿ w^h. regard to the Existence of these that they may better regulate their principles. For my part I believe ^{that} there are

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Of Fevers

regular movements - y^e the Crises of the
 Ancients are constantly true, and that tho'
 they are not so observable here as they
 were in Ancient Greece, yet there is a
 general tendency to Regularity & Exact-
 ness in the Fevers of our Climates.

Our System both in Health & Disease
 is disposed to periodical motions, as appears
 from our easily assuming periodical
 Habits. Our System is determined to the
 Vicissitudes of Sleep & watching in which
 we most easily accustom ourselves to
 certain Habits. we are very ready to Ac-
 quiesce for the necessity of Sleep from y^e Change
 of Circumstances &c. but the Force of

Of Fevers

a peculiar Habit gets the better of all this. a weak man y^e m^o therefore sleep 7 hours will awake at the accustomed time tho' he m^o have gone to bed an hour before. hence we are accustomed to certain diurnal Revolutions w^h may influence Fevers too. Epilepsy. Astmas - Hysterick many other spasmodic Affections commonly attack periodically. these are nervous Diseases, and as the Fevers are commonly subject to periodical motions this serves still further to establish their being of a nervous nature. Intermittents are exact in their Periods. they easily change into Continuals, hence we must suppose y^e w^h the Change they transfer their regular periodical

Fever

95

Movements. When there is a constant Stimulus in inflammatory & Exanthematic Fevers, they appear in the form of Remittents. See Dr Martin on Crises. —

The next Question is ^{is} Sort of periodical Motions occur in continual Fevers and how far they are constant? This is doubtful yet: the Objection is not confined to the Moderns. even Aesclepiades mentions it, and Celsus repeats it after him. but I believe the matter has been carried too far by them both. ^{the} Ancients only held for a general Tendency to Regularity. we all agree ^{that} ^{the} continual Flux is periodical, tho' there is some Latitude in this, many Irregularities every where occurring, yet there is at least a universal

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Tendency to a regular periodical Discharge.
- Thus there is also in Fever a universal
Tendency to regular periodical Movements.
That these may have often been neglected
or mistaken is plain, as also y^m many Acci-
- dents may disturb their Regularity. many
Circumstances are Obscure, & escape the
Notice of the most accurate Observers. Thus
Frequently the first Attack passes unheeded,
and when this is not mark'd our Reasoning
is lost. - hence then there must be a
Foundation for critical days since there
is such a general tendency to them, we
have then seen iⁿ that of all Facts none
support Truth more strongly yⁿ that w^{ch}
is in the train of Nature whose Economy
is disposed to periodical Movements.

2nd: That these Periods are founded on diurnal Revolutions. Thus in Tertians 3 of 4 will Attack at noon. Quartans regularly in the Afternoon from two to four O'Clock. Recties are Observed com-
-monly at night, and midday to have a remarkable Exacerbation, & these are not properly connected wth Meal time as is generally believed. I have seen them come on at 11 O'Clock in the Forenoon. Dr. Robertson has Observed y^t the pulse is slow - not in the Morning when People rise, it becomes quicker towards y^e Afternoon - at 5 there is a Remission - in y^e Evening the Frequency is manifestly increased which continues till midnight when it

is quickest. Epileptic - podagric, & Asthmatic paroxysms generally Attack About two O'clock in the morning. we might imagin^y every intermittent would turn continual, but a tertian only turns double because its principal Fit is not duly formed.

Every day of a Fever may terminate in Health or in death, as they have a daily Revolution, & the Fever by changing its Fits may change its periodical Movements.

- But the proper critical Days ~~of~~^{are} are After the Aphorisms of Hippoc^{ch}. (w^{ch} are considered as the most Authentic of his writings) the 3^d: 5th: 7th: 9th: 11th: 13th: 15th: 17th: 20th: &c vid: Dr Martin. —

The State of Pygion however is still liable to Mistakes and Doubts. The Arguments are so various &c that there may yet be many Exceptions Ag: general Rules.

The Followers of Hippoc: not only took the Facts, ^{but} would also would make general Rules & condemned all even days. — hence Asclepiades objected to them. The 1st: they insisted upon a Quaternio, & then a Septenarium. Asclepiades asks why the first week consists of 7 days, the 2nd: of 8th &c. The Reason they alledged in Answer to this was, that the 2nd: or last day was the Beginning of the next Septena- rium is certainly not well founded.

The first of these is the fact that the
 system of taxation is not uniform
 and that the burden of taxation is
 not equally distributed among the
 different classes of the community.
 The second is the fact that the
 system of taxation is not progressive
 and that the burden of taxation is
 not equally distributed among the
 different classes of the community.
 The third is the fact that the
 system of taxation is not progressive
 and that the burden of taxation is
 not equally distributed among the
 different classes of the community.
 The fourth is the fact that the
 system of taxation is not progressive
 and that the burden of taxation is
 not equally distributed among the
 different classes of the community.
 The fifth is the fact that the
 system of taxation is not progressive
 and that the burden of taxation is
 not equally distributed among the
 different classes of the community.
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 system of taxation is not progressive
 and that the burden of taxation is
 not equally distributed among the
 different classes of the community.
 The ninth is the fact that the
 system of taxation is not progressive
 and that the burden of taxation is
 not equally distributed among the
 different classes of the community.
 The tenth is the fact that the
 system of taxation is not progressive
 and that the burden of taxation is
 not equally distributed among the
 different classes of the community.

Of Fevers

The more distinctly a Fever is formed, and the more fully the more Security there is. The less Distinction there is - Remission & Exacerbation the greater Danger, for Remission gives always some Security. but when after the 7th day the pulse continues ^{the} w: its fullness & Frequency, the Remission then gives more Security. One Exacerbation every day is dangerous, but two Exacerbations a day are more so. When Exacerbations are distinguished ^{the} w: Horror they are more safe than without it. When they are only marked by Debility and Smallness of the Pulse they are peculiarly dangerous. Most Fevers end fatally on the 11th Days. than that pass

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a letter or manuscript page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin, possibly a list or notes.]

of Fevers.

over that day have then commonly a considerable Remission, and are of less dangerous tendency. every Evacuation $\frac{1}{2}$ happens on $\frac{1}{2}$ critical days of Hippoc: is more favourable than such as happen on the other days. the Appearances of $\frac{1}{2}$ Urine proving critical are therefore more to be depended on then. the most powerful days are the 7th. 11. 14. 17. 20. the 7th & 11th are more rarely to be considered as days terminating in Health, but from them the violence of $\frac{1}{2}$ fever begins to abate gradually. the most perfect Resolution is when $\frac{1}{2}$ Frequency of Pulse abates apace. thus I have often seen it brought down from 120 to 100, then to 80

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text visible on the right edge of the page, likely bleed-through from the adjacent page.]

and lastly to 60. in the course of such
a Resolution the pulse Abates 20. or
30 a day. —

of the Cure of Fever.

Nature must not be trusted in $\frac{1}{2}$ Cure
of Fever. her Efforts are often irregular
dangerous & fatal. the Physician
is the Servant of Nature we grant, but then
he must direct — moderate & assist
her Efforts.

The general Indications of Cure then
are on

- 1: To moderate the increased Action of the
Vessels
- 2: To Obviate Debility. —

The first of these is the
 fact that the British
 government has been
 very much interested in
 the progress of the
 American people. It is
 not only the fact that
 the American people are
 very much interested in
 the progress of the
 British people, but also
 the fact that the British
 people are very much
 interested in the progress
 of the American people.
 This is a very interesting
 fact, and it is one which
 is very much to be
 regretted. It is a fact
 which is very much to be
 regretted, and it is one
 which is very much to be
 regretted.

These Indications are adapted to the different kinds of Fever. The principal Distinction of these is into Inflammatory and nervous. to the Inflammatory kind the 1st to the nervous, the 2nd is adapted.

These Indications are answered, then

- 1st By Antiphlogistic Regimen - Bleeding - Glysters - Refrigerants - & Diluents. the
- 2nd By Diaphoretics - Vomits - Antimonials - neutral Salts - cold Drinks - hot & cold Bathing - Blisters - Antispasmodics - and wine.

These are often intermixed, but it is most proper to speak of them first in particular, and then to point out ^{the} Circumstances

It is a common mistake to suppose that the
ancient world was a perfect one. It was not.
It was a world of suffering and sorrow, and
of poverty and disease. It was a world of
ignorance and superstition, and of cruelty
and oppression. It was a world of
darkness and despair.

It was a world of pain and suffering, and
of death and destruction. It was a world
of misery and sorrow, and of hopelessness
and despair. It was a world of
darkness and gloom, and of
sadness and loneliness.

It was a world of pain and suffering, and
of death and destruction. It was a world
of misery and sorrow, and of hopelessness
and despair. It was a world of
darkness and gloom, and of
sadness and loneliness.

or Cases which require such or such of them.

1st Antiphlogistic Regimen, comprehends the whole of the Remedies answering the first Indication, but consists chiefly in avoiding every Irritation from Heat, Light - noise - and particular Faults in Diet. The avoiding all Irritation is universally safe in all Livers (a) because we can but little judge of $\frac{2}{4}$ Degree or Nature of Irritation, and therefore can apply it wth little Safety in $\frac{2}{4}$ 2nd Indication, b, Simple Irritation even when considered as an Antispasmodic & in nervous Livers proves often hurtful (c) we can only Apply it in Intermittents to prevent an Access, but

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1. The first thing I noticed
 was the smell of the
 sea. It was a fresh, salty
 smell that I had never
 before. I had been told
 that the sea was beautiful,
 but I had never experienced
 it myself. I was standing
 on the beach, looking out
 at the water. The sun was
 shining brightly, and the
 waves were crashing against
 the shore. I felt a sense
 of peace and tranquility
 that I had never felt before.

Small
2nd
= Lateral
Lateral
in the
Dive
to the
hind
I no
2nd

of the
Lateral
line
= ear
bone

of Fever

in all others it is hurtful.

As to Diet, Animal Food being stimu-
lating to the Lys. time & beg. Diet much
less so. the former ought to be avoided
in Inflammⁿ Diathesis, & in nervous
Fever, it likewise increases [&] tendency
to Putrescence. hence Abstinence from y.
kind of Diet is universally commendable
& necessary in Fevers.

2nd Bleeding - in all exere and Action
of the Heart arising from direct Stimulus
Bleeding most efficaciously procures Relief.
There are however some Restrictions wth Re-
gard to Bleeding. in Fever attended wth
marks of Debility, & where every Cause

of Fever

producing it is hurtful. Bleeding is improper. hence it is unsafe in all Intermittents, unless it is in those ^{cases} w: occur in the Spring of the year which are commonly attended w: ^{the} Inflam^y Symptoms. In nervous Fever, and in the Bil Fever Bleeding has ^{the} most pernicious Consequences. Bleeding sh^d: never be used in ^{the} cold Pitt of Fever.

Topical Bleeding sh^d: often be used for topical Inflammations. it relaxes wthout weak^{en}ing the Patient.

3^o: Clysters belong in a great mea-
-sure to Antiphlogistics, as they

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the application for a patent for an improvement in the mode of making paper. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, &c.
 J. H. [Signature]

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also
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remove the Irritation of hardened Lungs,
and according to the state of $\frac{2}{4}$ Intestines
are universally useful. they not only
answer the Intention of evacuating
the Faces, but of deriving $\frac{2}{4}$ ^{Blood} from
the head. Cathartics as Evacuants
are used wth the same Restrictions as
Blood Letting especially those $\frac{2}{4}$ evacuate
wth little Irritation. but they are of less
use as their power in evacuating
cannot be so easily determined. in
Bilious Fevers of hot Climates they
are very necessary, as Abdominal
Obstructions so often happen there. the

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

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D.D.*

124

of Fever.

Antimonials. Where they act moderately by God are useful, and very well adapted to this purpose. —

4.^o Refrigerants are Acids & Neutrals.

Acids when properly diluted are fitted to quench the Irritation of Thirst, prevent the putrid Fermentation in the Stomach & putrefaction in the Lymph induced by Debility or Contagion.

Neutrals will be treated of under another Head.

5.^o Diluents. tepid water in promoting the Action of the Stomach & Intestines & the Circulation in ^{the} remote parts & Secretories - in relaxing ^{the} Lymph &

Of Fever

perhaps diluting are here universally useful as having the least stimulus.

II. To this Indication viz: Obviating Debility belong —

1^o Diaphoretics Sweat is ²critical Evacuation generally employed by Nature, but we cannot always know, whether and when this is to be imitated by Art. The Alcipharmicus introduced have in general always proved unsuccessful, and the patients ²enraged. This method might be said to have been saved by the Fire. in Inflammatory Fevers it is always hurtful to urge.

[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page]

2. U
 The
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of Typhus.

Sweats especially by heating Medicines.
 - the most safe Diaphoretic in all Typhus
 is warm water. Sometimes a Draught
 of cold water is useful. But when warm
 water is given the Red Bloaths - Act.
 - morpheus &c must by no means concur
 to heat the patient, as thereby Infla:
 - mations of fatal Consequences are of:
 - ten occasioned. - all Mixtures with
 water are either hurtful or useless.

2.^o Eructs. Vomiting is a Symptom of
 the cold Typhus, and when it arises from Spasm
 on the Surface it will commonly be
 removed by the hot Typhus. it often de:
 - pends on a Communication ~~from~~ there is

between the Stomach & the surface of 7^e
Body. its Action has a powerful Effect
in determining to the Skin, & removing
Spasms there, hence it promotes a Dia-
-phoresis. the usefulness of Vomits was
commonly ascribed to their cleansing the
Primæviæ from the prevailing Doc-
-trine of *Tomus morbi* lodged in the
first passages, & from y^e bilious evacua-
-tions. But this does not hold good as
we see y^e Vomits answer as well wthout
producing any Evacuation.

3^o: Antimonials. These have been very
commonly used in P^ower since Chemi-
c Remedies were first introduced into practice

My dear friend
I have been thinking of you
very much lately and wondering
how you are getting on. I hope
you are well and happy. I have
been very busy lately but I
will try to write you more often.
I have been thinking of you
very much lately and wondering
how you are getting on. I hope
you are well and happy. I have
been very busy lately but I
will try to write you more often.
I have been thinking of you
very much lately and wondering
how you are getting on. I hope
you are well and happy. I have
been very busy lately but I
will try to write you more often.

Antimony as a Febrifuge has been given in various Forms. The power of Antimonials has been considered as depending on their Emmetic Quality, but they do not act merely as Emmetics, but by continuing the nausea they keep up the Determination to the Skin for a longer time especially when given in small Quantities & by Degrees. For when given as Vomits they are hurtful by breathing, & are particularly so before the cold Fit. When given in small Doses they also Operate more effectually by Stool, and are therefore very well adapted to bilious Fevers where there Obstructions of the viscera &c being very convenient.

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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 it in
 Mrs
 Isaac
 190

topical Laxatives. The best Operation
of Antimonial consists in sickness,
some purging ⁱⁿ & procuring Sweat. of
all the preparations of Antimony, *Partea*
Imctia is the best, as being less acrid $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$
Mercuri b'te, more certain in its Dose
than the *Regulini* ~~particulae~~ preparations,
& less liable to vomit than $\frac{2}{4}$ *vinum*
Antimoniale. it is preferable to *Speci*.
en less where we are afraid of its stimulus
as having a greater power of affecting
the Surface. as to the time of its Exhibition
it succeeds at all times, but it seems to do
most Service when given just before the
Exacerbations of the Fever. its Dose is from
1 grain to 2.

The first of these is the
 fact that the number of
 persons who are employed
 in the service of the
 government is increasing
 rapidly. This is due to the
 fact that the government
 is becoming more and more
 involved in the affairs of
 the country. The number of
 persons employed in the
 service of the government
 is increasing rapidly. This
 is due to the fact that the
 government is becoming more
 and more involved in the
 affairs of the country. The
 number of persons employed
 in the service of the
 government is increasing
 rapidly. This is due to the
 fact that the government
 is becoming more and more
 involved in the affairs of
 the country.

of Fever.

4.^o Neutral Salts. These are also considered as Refrigerants. Nitre is so but not in consequence of producing Cold when thrown into water ^{this} this Supposition has been the Foundation of this use both in nervous & Inflamm^d Diseases. They act by Affecting the Stomach & determining to the Surface of the Body, as we see y^t a Draught of cold water produces soon after a glowing Heat & moves an Effluvia. We also see y^t Regenerat^d is as powerful a Refrigerant as Nitre ^{this} it generates Heat when thrown into water. The Modus Operandi of these Salts is

The first of these is the
 question of the
 nature of the
 evidence. It is
 necessary to
 consider the
 nature of the
 evidence in
 order to
 determine
 the nature of
 the evidence.

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 1/2

of Sweet.

Obvious. After a Dose of them a Sweat is
 often produced. They certainly remove
 some of the Effects occasioned by ^{the} Spasm
 on the Stomach whence they prove offic-
 -ious Antiemetics. But ^{the} Choice of
 them is difficult. The Neutral Salts w:
 have a Muriatic Acid are powerful
 Stimulants, & therefore only to be used in
 Intermittents to obviate the Return of
 the Fit. They must be given before the
 natural paroxysm comes on. Nitric is
 commended as a Refrigerant, but it is
 not only inferior to Acids in ^{its} view, but
 often proves more Stimulant. & general-
 -ly sh^d. not be used so freely. The

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or a page from a manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the 17th or 18th century. The page is numbered 136 in the top left corner. The text is arranged in approximately 15 lines, with some lines being more prominent than others. The overall appearance is that of a historical document.

Preparations of $\frac{1}{2}$ are the safest Antie-
-metheus. I find no Difference between $\frac{1}{2}$
Sp. mind: and the Saline Mixture they
sh^d. be given in sufficient Quantities Re-
-generate $\frac{1}{2}$ is very useful as also $\frac{1}{4}$ of
vitriol. but the difficult Solubility of
this last prevents its more frequent use
here

5.^o Cold Drinks. these by determining
to the surface of the Body & thereby
producing Sweats have cured Fevers.
but from their Irritation they are
hurtful when there is topical In-
-flammation or even an in flammⁿ.
Diathesis. But in humors putrid

138

Handwritten text in cursive script, likely a letter or journal entry. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side.

Handwritten text in cursive script, likely a letter or journal entry. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side.

Handwritten text on the right margin, partially visible. It appears to be a list or a series of notes, with some words like "I", "cake", "6", "must", "the", "war", "as", "who", "us", "del", "are", "po", "are", "R".

of Fevers

& bilious Fevers they are very appli-
-cable.

6^o Cold Bath. This has been very
much used in Lilliana & Russia. It ²
-ken moves $\frac{1}{4}$ but Diaphoretic when
the patient is directly put into a
warm Bed. it acts in the same way
as cold Drinks, and there may be cases
where such a practice would be as
useful as in putrid & pituitous Fevers.
Delirious people by getting into $\frac{2}{4}$ cold
Air & throwing themselves into a horse
pond have been cured. But such Cases
are too few to establish so doubtful a
Remedy in Fevers.

140

1790

Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs or sections, with some lines being more distinct than others. There is a dark ink blot or smudge near the bottom center of the page.

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Of Fevers

7^o Warm bath. This is a less powerful Remedy than the former. Heat & Moisture combined are $\frac{2}{4}$ most powerful Emollients w^h. Respect to Animal Fibres, & Emollients are generally Antispasmodics. This warm Bath must be more effectual as it is applied to the seat of the Spasm itself. Hence we sh^d. believe that it sh^d. be a universal Remedy in all Fevers. But in Fevers w^h. topical Inflammⁿ: the universal Spasm is only Symptomatic, hence it w^d. be of little use to take of y^e. while the particular Stimulus remained.

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text visible along the right edge of the page, possibly from the adjacent page.]

of Fever

and in the next place that is always
 a Stimulus and therefore will increase
 Inflammation. But in Fever is out
 topical Inflammⁿ: depending on Uni:
 = versal Spasm, or Spasms ^{the} Debility,
 the Antispasmodic & Stimulant powers
 of warm bathing are particularly
 useful. hence they are indicated in the
 Nervous Fever vid: Dr Gilchrist. the
 Difficulty however of administering ²
 Remedy is still greater than ² Advan:
 tages arising from it not only on ²
 acc^t: of the trouble &c but also ²
 Patient often cannot bear ² erect

114

My dear Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
10th inst. in relation to the
business of the Bank of the
City of New York. I am
pleased to hear that you
are so much interested in
the affairs of the Bank, and
I am sure that you will
find the same to be of great
importance to the public.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. B.

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745
of Fever.

Posture. Hence it is commonly only
in part employed, & this best on the
Lower Extremities, as here is greatest
Spasm resides, & the least Irritation
will enure from the Stimulus of heat
on Acc^t of the Distance of the Heart &c.
It has been used for a long time, & even
in more Shapes than we are aware
off, for the Applying of living Animals
cut Open belongs properly to warm
Bathing. The warm Pediluvium has
especially been practised in all Ages
of Physic. it is however found that

My dear friend
I have just received
your letter of the 10th
and am very glad to hear
from you. I am well and
hope this finds you the same.
I have been thinking of you
very much lately and
wondering how you are
getting on. I have been
very busy lately but
I have managed to find
some time to write to you.
I hope you are well and
happy. I have been thinking
of you very much lately
and wondering how you are
getting on. I have been
very busy lately but I
have managed to find some
time to write to you.

warm Fomentation proves as effectual
and as safe as Immersion. These
warm Fomentations w. ^{the} Blankets
dript in warm water I mean should
be continued for several hours or they
will do no Service.

8.^o Blisters are a very noted & Effectual
Remedy in Fevers but somewhat am-
-biguous. commonly they have been
considered as Stimulants as they really
are in some Measure, but they are
at the same time useful in topical
Inflam^{ms}: where all Irritation is heart-
-ful.

- hence they must have other Effectsth:
 compensate their stimulating power.
 they relax the inflamed part when
 applied near it, in a Rheumatism &
 external pain & Swelling relieves the
 internal pain & Swelling. This relaxing
 power of Blister is not owing entirely to
 the Discharge wth does not always take
 place, tho' it is increased when attended
 wth Evacuations. in this Discharge no
 Attention must be paid to $\frac{1}{2}$ Quality of
 the evacuated Matter, nor to any Supp^s:
 - ed morbid Matter thereby thrown out,
 but only the Evacuation shall be present

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of Power.

if the Blister shall effectually answer
 their relaxing purpose. This Effect is al-
 ways in Relation to the State of the
 Neighbouring part, ~~and~~ the Tension of
 the whole System and y: of a particular
 part are in mutual Relation to
 each Other, and therefore they may
 lessen the Tension of the whole system
 by diminishing y: of the part to which
 they are applied, & hence by this relaxing
 Power they prove so useful in all univer-
 sal Cases.

Blister however do stimulate in y:
 first Operation. Often in the first three

[The page contains several lines of extremely faint, illegible handwriting.]

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of Fevers

hours no Action of them is Observed, & the Frequency of the Pulse not increased, but in the next three hours this Effect will not fail to Appear. The relaxing power depends greatly upon the Discharge: hence we see that After the first 24 hours when the Evacuation begins to diminish, a second Inflammⁿ takes place attended wth new Symptoms often worse than the former. it formerly was believed the more painful a Blister was the more Benefit it would afford. but as long as the Cuticula lies it is no matter how long it is before the Blister be taken

of Fever

ff. but when the Cuticle is removed, the Skin laid bare, and a Resinous Plaster (as is common) applied, the pain in consequence of this will prove a stimulus, exciting greater frequency of pulse, and rendering all the symptoms worse again. I have seen a patient die merely in consequence of this unbecomingly Carefulness.

at a great distance from $\frac{c}{2}$ affected part
in inflam^d. Disorders Blisters will prove
hurtful as they produce an irritation ^{thru}.
by the inflam^d. symptoms are increased,
on the contrary they are applied as near $\frac{c}{2}$
part as possible wth considerable Advan-
-tage.

of Fever.

In nervous Fever where there is great Debility Blisters may serve as Stimulants, but Symplicisms are preferable. Many of our inflammatory Fevers at length turn nervous w: is again a Limitation of γ :
Early use of Blisters.

The Effects of Blisters are transitory & never lasting Above 24 hours & therefore they should be frequently renewed. to prevent the Absorption of $\frac{2}{3}$ Cantharides w: produces scoranguery much in-lawn or paper sh: be interposed between γ : Plaster and the skin.

9: Antispasmodics. The chief of these

[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged paper, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

[Faint handwritten notes:]

2 Opiates. th are powerful in removing Spasms And therefore must be of use in Fevers. Opiates given before the Accession are known to cure Intermittents. There have been instances when Delirium of the phrenetic kind was cured by Opium gradually increased to the Dose of 5 Grains. There however there was no enlargement of the vessels of the head, nor was the pulse full. It is hard to tell when Opiates sh^d. be given. as they are powerful in topical Inflammations, I am apt to think this use in continual ~~Fe~~ Fevers would be less safe. For this first Effect being stimulating, I thin next ~~de~~ ^{two}

th w: leaves greater Irritability than there
was before. Hence a stimulus will act on
- gain th w: double Force. it is therefore extreme-
- ly difficult to ballance between the
stimulating & antispasmodic virtues. in
Order therefore to avoid this Ambiguity
we choose those Antispasmodics w: Operate
as efficaciously & w: th more Safety. These
are volatile Alkali - Camphor - and
Musk. we must exclude from Anti-
- spasmodics all aromatising and
heating medicines such as ¹Peripuntaria
Cordway: ^{va} and other Ingredients of
Thearica - Methuadate &c as generally
doubtful. 2nd Castor as it is more

[The text in this image is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be a list or a series of entries.]

Of Fever

remarkable for its stimulating than
 Antispasmodic in Qualities 3.rd Opafatida
th w: some Practitioners have a good Opin-
 -ion of, but I have not found it more
 -agreeable th w: Advantage. -

(b) Volatile Alkali is certainly Anti-
 -septic & hence very suitable to putrid
 Fevers. but the dose commonly given is
 insignificant as an Antiseptic, but
 it is also stimulant, & more stimulant
 than Antispasmodic & hence must be
 confined to the most pure Cases of Debility.
 but this Stimulant is more transitory &
 hence of less inflammatory Tendency than A-
romatics.

167

of Fever.

c. Camphor. is still under some ambiguity. Under 5 Grains it seldom will have any good Effect. it is absolutely necessary to give it in larger Doses. Under 20 Grains it never stimulates nor increases the pulse. Above 20 grⁿ it has a sedative power, but Above ʒij it is a dangerous poison. From ʒ to ʒss Grains it has an Antispasmodic power tho different from that of Opium. I have seen it several times cure Delirium without topical Inflammation.

d. Musk - the Antispasmodic Effects of this Remedy is established in Epileptic Hydrophobic, & other convulsive Disorders.

1875

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education
 since the last meeting of the Board, and the date of their admission.
 The names are given in alphabetical order, and the date of admission
 is given in parentheses.

of Fever.

When it fails we must accuse its being
seldom had genuine. it commonly
produces Rush, and herein a profuse sweat.

10: Wine is in some measure allied to
Antispasmodics tho in many Respects
different. it comes nearest to Opium
by its Ardent Spirit. but is more safe
as its stimulating Effects can be more
easily determined. it is even less dan-
gerous than its own Ardent Spirits be-
cause this is tempered in the Wine by
the admixture of veg: Acid & water. it
is also less inflam: in its stimulus than
either of these two or the veg: Acids.

Handwritten title or header, possibly "Journal"

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in cursive script, spanning approximately 12 lines.]

[Marginalia on the right edge, partially visible:]
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 Dr.

In consequence of the Above mentioned
Mixture it quenches Thirst - relieves
-refaction, & keeps Open the Belly.
given in large Quantities it has the
Sedative and Antispasmodic powers of
Opium. in Linn as wine is our Com-
-fort in Health, so it is our Relief in
Diseases. —

The first of these is the
 fact that the
 second is the
 third is the
 fourth is the
 fifth is the
 sixth is the
 seventh is the
 eighth is the
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The first Step in Practice is ascertaining & distinguishing Diseases, nor is it enough then to give a general appellation, w^{ch} comprehends a great Variety of particular Diseases, but if possible to arrive at the Species: it is however unavoidable to throw Diseases into Classes. We must characterize them but sh^d also proceed to their Subdivisions, & unless we arrive at the Distinction of Special Diseases, we have not gone the length necessary for Practice: not but on some occasions we must practice on genera, & perhaps we have often practiced on Diseases as a Class. It is necessary therefore that these nervous Diseases be subdivided into several Orders. They have been divided according to the Parts that are the chief Seat of the Phenomena; but the Seat of Diseases employed as a Distinction has been objected to. That however regards chiefly the internal Seat w^{ch} may be disputed; but when I speak of external Functions, the Phenomena there are external & evident. upon this footing, then nervous Diseases may be divided into 5 Orders. 1st Those that affect more purely the Sensorium Commune, or have their Seat in the Origin of the Nerves, & appear by

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the Disturbance of the Intellectual Functions.
They belong to that Class w^{ch} Sauvages has call'd
the Uranici; but the Class is not pure in this respect.
It includes the topical affections of the origin
of the nerves, the Hallucinationes, & morositates
that consist in an affection of peculiar appetites.
It is only properly Deliria that I speak of now, &
I make one Set of nervous affections. — 2^d Order
are those that affect the muscular System, w^{ch} it
is difficult to limit wth precision; but the most
Part of them consist in an affection of the Or-
gans of Voluntary Motion. These are the Seat
of the various Spasms, or more properly the
several motus Convulsivi, & to the same head
belong the motus Impotentia, & I think also
the Comas. — a 3^d Order are those that affect the
Lungs & other organs concerned in Respiration
connected wth them. Do this belong the various ge-
nera or Species of the Asphyxiationes Spasmodicae,
& 4th Order of nervous affections may be reckoned
those that affect the Heart. How far these affec-
tions may on occasion be extended to the whole
Sanguiferous System, or how differ in their

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mode of affection from others that affect it as
an Hydraulic System I shall not enquire but
observe that Palpitations & Syncope are often Dia-
gnathic & make an Order. — The 5th are those
which affect the functions of the alimentary Canal, &
as those I consider as the Symptoms of Pletho-
ria & Hypochondriac Diseases. Whether these
are to be considered as the same or distinct, shall
be remarked by & by. — These are the 4 Orders of ner-
vous Diseases, but in regard to all of them it is to
be observed, that from the Connection there is between
all the Parts of the nervous System, these different
Orders are often complicated wth one another. It
will only occur in considering them more particu-
larly, how we are to keep clear of the Confusion, that
this Complication often endangers. They are just
now to be distinguished upon a footing of Pathology
I have often spoke of, as they appear to be Dia-
gnathic or Sympathic. In short those that first arise
in the Parts of the System, w^{ch} I have distinguish-
ed as being more moveable, may be called Dia-
gnathic; the others that follow, the Successions
of Phenomena may be considered as Sympathic

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& the Disease must be referred to that Set of Functions, in ^{which} the Phenomena first appear.

Now of all those 5 Indus, the most frequently occurring & the most widely extending its Effects is the 5th affecting the alimentary Canal. In short, so far are they thus frequent, & thus extending over the System, that it is there we mostly have in View, when we speak of Nervous Diseases, & you will perceive accordingly, that under the general title of Nervous Diseases, it is chiefly to those appearing primarily in the Alimentary Canal, that that title has been applied. & on that account it is there I propose to speak of. - But in proceeding to particulars very great Difficulties present themselves. These Affections both Diopathic & Sympathetic are so numerous, & at the same time so diversified in their Concurrence & combinations that on that account so many Physicians have still had recourse to the general View of them as Nervous Diseases. - Hence we must often practice on that footing, but surely our Practice is not accurate nor can it be rendered Perfect.

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unless we proceed to some Divisions, till we attempt to find some Peculiarities in the various Combinations, & upon this found our method of Cure. but such is the Difficulty here, that even the Divisions attempted have been disputed, as also whether there is any well founded Distinction; I think it worth hazarding the Supposition. I will now endeavour to shew that there is among these various affections of the alimentary Canal that have been so commonly called Nervous, a manifest Distinction to be observed, a Division to be made, & a division that leads to considerable Differences in the method of Cure. While I affirm this, I must however remark, that when we have distinguished them, such are the Complications that occur, that these very distinct Diseases may be so blended, that it is hard to say when we meet ^{an} ~~the~~ one or other of them. Black & White are very well distinguished from each other, but maybe so blended in a grey by different Proportions of the two into an hundred intermediate Shades, that it would require a great Experience in

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Colours, to say ^{wh} of the two prevailed. But perhaps there are among these 60, in ^{wh} the White prevails, & the other 40, in ^{wh} the Black prevails, & perhaps we can divide each of these into four or five Series, in ^{wh} we can determine very nearly the proportion of Black & White th respect to each. So it is in nervous Diseases; they admit of no exact Limits, the Passage is by imperceptible Degrees of Shape & Colour; so that we can only exactly distinguish them, when at considerable removes from each other; but that is no reason why we should not use the Distinction when applicable. — With this Caution I say that nervous affections of the alimentary Canal may be observed to consist of two distinct Combinations & Concourses of Symptoms, that are in some measure as different from one another as Black & White. I shall attempt to characterize each of these.

1st The one Concourse is less constantly present & more depending on Occasional & External Causes. The external Causes exciting it, are chiefly these or other Impressions affecting the Organs

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of sense, but more especially the first.

2^d Passions of the mind a particularly not so much a single Passion (except it both comes on suddenly & in a high degree) but chiefly the alternation of various agitating Passions. —

3^d Sudden & Considerable Vicissitudes of the state of the System in any respect. —

The 1st then are distinguished by their external Causes, & in the next place they are distinguished by the Subjects they attack. They occur especially in young Persons near their Acme, & not long after it, except in so far as they are afterwards repeated by the occasional Causes & continue in consequence of a habit thus induced, but they chiefly happen in young Persons near their Acme. They occur likewise to a particular Temperament; that is Physicians have always characterized under the title of the Sanguine; Persons of smooth skin & transparent, that is the Blood vessels discover their colour; of red & florid complexion, therefore of a soft, & rather a lax habit.

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but to that full & flump, a commonly to Pale or reddish hair. Such is the Concurrence of appearances in those of a Sanguine Temperament, when I said Pale flaxen or red hair, I should have added soft & Lank. Next it occurs to Persons frequently subject to Hemorrhages, & the Paroxysms of this Disease happen chiefly about the time of the Eruption of such Hemorrhages, sometimes immediately before, & sometimes at its going off. Lastly the Concurrence I am speaking of, more especially attacks the female Sex, & among these the Barren, that either continue Unmarried, or married without bearing Children. To this I would add that it is a Disease of Warm Climates; that there are more Hysterics in England than in Scotland, & more in France than in Britain. How this Propension extends further South I cannot determine; but I generally say that Persons from Warmer Climates are more subject to this Disease, or if not to this, to the Analogous ones of the Spasmodic kind. The Symptoms are very commonly in a certain Succession beginning

Of Nervous Disorders

at first is the sense of a globe or Ball formed
 in the Lower Belly, most commonly occupying
 one or other Hypochondriac Region; it occasi-
 onally a manifest Inflation there, & a fulness, but
 soon moves from that variously thro' the Lower
 Belly; after moving there for some time, it comes
 into the Stomach, giving an Inflation, & perhaps
 Vomiting; commonly from the Stomach it proceeds
 along the Oesophagus to the gullet, where it re-
 mains as a mass impeding Deglutition & Respi-
 ration. We can see I think, that manifestly where
 it rises first, seems to be in one or other flexion of
 the Colon, from thence it passes wth an Impulsion
 of the Peristaltic motion thro' the Small Intestines
 & thus into the Stomach & gullet. But as it
 makes this Progress, the Containing Parts are
 affected; the Abdominal muscles are violently con-
 vulsed; the navel is observed to be drawn in; the
 Diaphragm affected wth Hiccups; the Lungs wth an
 asthmatic fit; & the Heart wth Palpitations: & thus
 rising by degrees, at length attaining the Origin
 of the Nerves, it produces Coma, Stupor, & Delirium;

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& the former Symptoms gradually remit. These
 Symptoms are of a Temporary Duration, & it is
 perhaps necessary they should to induce some re-
 mission & relaxation; they recur again more or less
 frequently according to the return of occasional cau-
 ses, & to the Disposition of the Body being more
 fitted to be affected by these; for it is to be observed
 that they readily become habitual, & are excited
 by smaller Causes than at first gave rise to them;
 nay, they are in some measure under the Power of
 the Will, so that by recalling Passions that for-
 merly excited them, the whole Phenomena will
 be reproduced. you will remember that in descri-
 bing a Concourse of Symptoms, every one of them
 does not occur in every Patient, nor precisely in
 the same Order; but we distinguish by a considera-
 ble number of them occurring at the same time.—
 now I say this is one Concourse occurring in con-
 sequence of particular Causes in particular People.
 There is another Concourse to be opposed to this, &
 you will easily remark the Difference.—

Of Nervous Disorders

2. The Symptoms here are more Constant, more permanent & subsisting in the habit more certainly than the others; they arise more from internal Causes, depending less on occasional ones, & particularly are excited by Causes that habitually weaken the System. All those that weaken the force & Tone of the System are productive of the Concurrence I now speak of; & it is not the sudden agitating Passions, but particularly grief, a strong occasion of that subsisting for a length of time, w^{ch} gives rise to this Concurrence. As to the Subjects it affects, it occurs chiefly in the Decline of Life, after the human System has arrived at its meridian, after the age of 39, It happens to a particular Temperament w^{ch} Physicians have distinguished by the title of melancholic, i. e. those of less fine or smooth Skin, of a thicker texture Discovering less the arteries & their proper red Colour shining thro', & covering more the Veins, so that the whole Surface instead of the florid Cast of the Sanguineous habit, has a Leadⁿ appearance; & wth this, Black

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fair of a pretty strong Crispature, a lean Body, or
 at least less plump than the Sanguineous. It
 occurs to those who are liable to a fullness ap-
 pearing in the Venous Vessels, to those subject to
 what we may call a Venous Hemorrhage, to
 Persons habituated to Hemorrhages, but who have
 suffered Obstructions, or to those who have suffered
 Obstructions in the Determinations to the Surface
 of the Body, or to the Extremities. These two last
 Particulars will require some farther Explana-
 tion ^{or} shall be given when we treat of the partic-
 ular Species; & lastly when the former Concurrence
 happens more rarely, this more frequently occurs to
 men. Again the Symptoms attending this are ir-
 regular Appetites, sometimes loathing, sometimes
 craving very often peculiar Aliments; in the next
 place Indigestion, Uneasiness & Pain arising during
 the time of Digestion; when we discover the Indi-
 gestion we generally find an attendant of Acidity,
 along ^{to} these the Symptoms are a Heart burn,
 a peculiar Sense of Uneasiness, burning Pain;
 nervous Ventriculi, or other more acute Pains
 at the orifice of the Stomach; a rejection of a

quantity of Clear Water from the Stomach, the *Cyrosis Succica* of Sauvages, or Water brash as we call it, partly squeezed from the Salivary glands, partly from the irritated Stomach, generally attended wth Pain of the Stomach, & perhaps Heartburn; wth this, frequent flatulencies in the Stomach & Intestines; In various Parts of the Lower Belly Pains that have the appearance of Distension, & as depending on Spasm, but more durable than in the former Concourse, & joined wth Symptoms not constantly occurring in it, together wth an habitual Costiveness. I would also allow that this is a Disease of the Cold Climates, occurring less frequently in the Warm, tho' perhaps not exclusively; & it is remarkable that this is a Disease of the Cold Seasons generally, being spontaneously relieved by the Warmth of Summer. - both these Concourses have a considerable Effect upon the State of the mind, & very often are distinguished by their particular Effect on the Tone of it. The 1st affects it wth a remarkable mutability of the

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Of Nervous Disorders

Capricious, this moment laughing, the next crying, & indeed all the Vicissitudes of Caprice that can well be conceived occur in the first Concourse, in the last Depression of Spirits & Pusillanimity prevail. —

Now here is a Description of two different Concourses, both comprehended under the title of Nervous Diseases, but w^{ch} I think may be distinguished by calling the first Hysterical, & the 2^d Hypochondriacal. — They have been so distinguished by the generality of Physicians. all the Galenists of the 16th & 17th Century constantly observed this Distinction, & adapted their Cure accordingly. Highmore ~~confused~~^{overlaid} these Distinctions, reckoning them to no purpose, & other eminent & considerable Physicians have been of the same opinion; but the most of those who have entered into the Study of them, have proceeded more or less to this very distinction. There are still some who oppose this Distinction, yet in some measure refer these Diseases to the 3 Orders of nervous, Hysterical, & Hys-

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hystericae. On this Subject Sauvage & Linnaeus may be consulted, in whom you will find the same foundation for the Distinctions, as I have given. — I say we may understand Hysterica & Hypochondriac Diseases as different, & have distinct notions of them, as two not only different, but in most respects directly opposite Conditions of the human Body, & the Distinction is altogether necessary — So far we have proceeded to establish these two genera, but this is not sufficient for Practice; We must go on to divide them into Species. as we proceed in this way, the Task becomes more difficult, but must be attempted, as it will, I imagine, in most cases lead to a different method of Cure. — Therefore attempt to give you the Species of each of these genera in a systematical method; calling the first simply Hysterica, & the last Hypochondriasis. This list of them may prepare you for understanding the method of Cure. —

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Of Nervous Disorders

Hysterica

- 1st Hysterica Plethorica
- 2^d _____ a mensibus suppressis vel retentis
- 3^d _____ Libidinosa
- 4th _____ Heminarum Sterilium
- 5th _____ Chlorotica
- 6th _____ ab Inanitione

The first I mean simply & evidently to depend on a Plethoric State of the System, & only established by Occasional Causes. The 2^d is not so much Constitutional as induced by Suppression of Menstrual Evacuations, or at least increased by it. The 2 following may be easily distinguished from these, & from each other. Of the 6th there are several Varieties, as from Spontaneous or Artificial Hemorrhages, from a too great increase of the natural Hemorrhages as the menses or Lechia, & perhaps from some other Evacuation as the Pleur albus. — The Species of Hypochondriasis are more numerous. —

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Hypochondriasis

1st Hypochondriasis Congenita

_____ a Pathemate, especially grief
_____ a studio nimis, or any intense
application of the mind.

_____ a Venere nimia

9th _____ ab Inanitione

10th _____ Hysterica, w^{ch} I call so, as having
been originally an Hysterical Disease, but
having long subsisted, brings on the
proper Hypochondriac State. -

11th _____ Emphractica, depending on Visceral Ob-
structions, where these are evident.

12th _____ a suppressis Evacuationibus quib-
uscunque. -

13th _____ a repulsis, from Eruptions on the
surface suddenly repelled. -

14th _____ a Febre Interrupta, i.e. Intermittent.

15th _____ Arthritica

16th _____ Nephritica

These Species are not always to be distinguish-
ed by Symptoms, but often merely by their exter-
nal & evident Causes. On this Plan I have offered

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Of Nervous Disorders

you the species under these titles, as in the above list. not at all confident however that I have expressed the whole, nor certain that I have distinguished them very accurately. However I shall make a few remarks necessary for the Distinctions I would establish. - I first marked out the principal species of Hysterical Disease depending entirely on the Sanguine & Plethoric Constitution before described exclusive of any disease in any particular part of the System, & I maintain that this is the principal foundation of the proper hysterical Disease. We meet wth many instances, where merely from the occasional Causes as agitating Passions &c, the Hysterical Symptoms as described above were brought on, continued & recurrd. the menstrual Flux at the same time proceeding wth great Order & regularity. This furnishes a reason why we should not annex our notion of hysterical Complaints as always arising from the Uterus, but w^{ch} opinion every one indeed now corrects. -

The 2. species is still an Hysterica Plethorica, but a menibus suppressis vel retentis. whether the title "vel Hemorrhagis quibuscumque suppressis"

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Of Nervous Disorders

is" should be given, I dare not determine. I have met wth the Hysterical Disease in Persons liable to other hemorrhages, but have not had opportunity of observing it to arise from these. The only Cause here meant is the Suppression of that Hemorrhage more strictly peculiar to the Female Sex, & this I likewise call an "Hysterical Plethorica" as I believe it is not questioned now that a Partial Plethora does take Place on such an occasion; & that is enough to give a Distension to the System, so as to produce this Disease. - To this Species I might have joined the Chlorotica. The Chlorosis depends commonly on a retention, sometimes on a Suppression of the menses, & therefore is connected wth the Species I speak of. But they may be distinguished in this manner. The Suppression of the menstrual Flux has different Effects in different Cases; for in many it causes the Symptoms of a Plethoric State, or that same mobility w^h arises from it; the Constitution in the mean time retaining its Vigour; the Countenance its Colour; & the alimentary Canal not being perhaps considerably

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affected: There is another Case of it where it induces a Weakness, the Stomach is considerably affected wth all the Symptoms of the Hypochondriasis, & not only the alimentary Canal is thus affected, but the whole System appears flaccid, so that the quantity of red Blood is diminished daily, the Serum abounds & is ready to flow out in form of Faeces from the anus, or in other forms as of Sweat; the Excretive Organs being greatly depressed. This last is what I mean by the Chlorotica. You will understand from hence that between the Hysterica acutissima mensoibus & the proper Chlorotica, there are all the intermediate Stages of a Plethoric State appearing; so that very often when the Chlorosis comes on, there has taken place the proper Symptoms of the Hysterical Disease. These two indeed are only to be distinguished by Degree, but you will understand where we will apply one title, & where the other, & we shall find afterwards that they require very different methods of Cure —

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3^d Species Libidinosa. The Arabian Writers first, & afterwards those of the Southern Climes have made this remark in general that the Hysterical Paroxysm is commonly finished by a flow of Humidity from the Pudenda. In Sauvage we on this title you will see how a Nun was cured by a ————— & in Astruc you find what he hints as a Common Practice of the Women in France in case of an Hysterical Paroxysm, & is in short taking it off by exciting them to a Venereal Orgasm. This gives room to perceive that the Hysterical Disease is often of this kind, but from the rarity of the Case & delicacy of our manners in this Island, we have no opportunity of observing it; altho' it occurs in the Southern Climates. — But there is no doubt that the Hysterical Disease shews itself to depend on Facility by producing all the Degrees of Amorous Behaviour even to a Furor Uterinus. I would however remark that we commonly mistake the nature of this Hysterica Libidinosa. The most

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Of Nervous Disorders.

common notion is, that it is from the want of
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 at the age in ^{wh} this Species happens, to desire;
 but this may not always be the Case. There are ma-
 ny instances in ^{wh} this Species occurs, & at the same
 time so far from the want of Venereal Exercise,
 there is an Uncommon Indulgence in them; & I
 have known several Instances of this kind in Per-
 sons who I have had pretty good Information
 indulged in that way & yet were exposed to what
 I may call Libidinous Paroxysms of the Hypertic
 Disease. May I have reason to believe the Disease
 occurs frequently from an over indulgence of that
 kind; We know very well that Salacity & Lechery
 gives an Uncommon Mobility to the System, & ex-
 poses it to be affected by every titillation applied
 either to mind or body. These are often increased
 by habit, & are therefore a means even of renewing
 the Paroxysms; & therefore tho we have mentioned
 but one species of the Libidinosa, there may be
 properly two. One from retention of the Eac-
 ations ^{wh} should take place in the Venereal act;

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Of Nervous Diseases

another from the contrary, an Except of them, altho that Except more commonly lands in an Hypochondriasis. —

To the *Hysterica Libidinosa* I have subjoined one w^{ch} must be considered as different, viz. The *Hysterica Feminarum Sterilium*. In Unmarried Women it may be doubtfull, when this takes place, whether they have had a sufficient Indulgence in Venery, or not; or if it arises from a Want of that Series of Conditions w^{ch} Married Women should or ought to undergo. But in married Women in whom the first Supposition cannot be supposed to be true, yet if they do not conceive, they are observed to be more liable to the hysterice Paroxysm, & therefore this is to be considered as a particular Species. —

all the Species I have mentioned belong perhaps to the *Hysterica Plethorica*, but there is another very different from these, viz. Ab Inunctione. Instances of it from other Evacuati-
ons than of Blood, we are not acquainted to, but know that the hysterice Disease very often arises

Of Nervous Disorders

from Hemorrhages, Spontaneous or Artificial. I know some Women who cannot lose 3iv of Blood, but fall into an Epilepsy & in some Cases into an hysterical Paroxysm. There are some who being liable to Inflammatory Diseases, are obliged to use frequent bleedings, ^{or} for a long time dispose them to hysterical Diseases. This leads us to understand why a principal Species of this will happen to those who are liable to an unusual menstrual Flux, either recurring too frequently, or flowing too profusely. We have several Instances of this kind, & there is none more frequent than ~~that~~ from that Evacuation of Blood sometimes very copious & sudden, ^{or} happens to Child bearing Women; hence all Women are more or less liable to hysterical Affections at the time of menses, tho' perhaps at no other time, you will see how they are liable to a particular relaxation not only from the quantity of blood taken off, but also by removing the Pressure from the whole Branches of the Descending Aorta in the Cavity of the abdomen; upon the removal of ^{or} they are

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in danger of being seized to an hysterical Paroxysm, unless this Compression be remedied by tight Swathing. Sauvages has added, what seems to belong to this head, the Leucorrhoea. This Disease may seem to arise from it, in so far as the too frequent menstrual Evacuation is commonly connected with the Fluor albus in the Intervals. But from it alone, I have never met with one instance of the proper Hysterica, tho many instances of the Hypochondriac; indeed I imagine that no Evacuation is or is slow & gradual is likely to produce the Hysterical Disease, altho very probably the Hypochondriac. Hence from many instances of overabundant Menstrual Flux, we have, I think nine Hypochondriac Cases for one proper Hysterica. —

These are the Species of Hysterica as I can distinctly mark. To these Sauvage has added another the Verminosa. I have not seen an instance of this, nor does he quote any from his own Experience, but from Delius, who seems given to collect extraordinary Cases. The Irritation however from Worms may produce hysterical Paroxysms, when the Constitution is more particularly disposed to them. —

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of Nervous Disorders

I next marked out the greater variety of the species of Hypochondriasis. The first of which I named Congenita, tho' I am doubtfull of the Propriety; some Writers have used the Term Hereditaria; It is the same wth the melancholica of Sauvages - It is like the first species of Hysteria depending entirely on the general state of the System, without any particular organic affection laying the foundation for it, but only sometimes following as a consequence; nor perhaps is it either produced from any External Causes, but the proper melancholic temperament is very constantly liable to occur at the Decline of Life. If this species should be distinguished farther than by this temperament, I would observe that it differs from all the other species in this, that it affects the mind more than the Body, or at least affects the alimentary Canal more considerably than the other species. Another Difference is that in other species the Disease is more Constant; whereas in this from Causes not easily assigned, the Patient has very considerable Intervals, tho' it is indeed sometimes very permanent when it recurs. I know a gentleman who

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has had two or three fits in his Life, & these sometimes at the intervals of a year & a half; the 1st Subsisted for 12 months together, & between that & the succeeding one he had an Interval of some years. —

The second Species I mentioned is, "a Pather mater" as from grief, though occasions of it long continued, or frequently recurring. This commonly does not differ much from the former because I have met with few instances when it did not occur in the proper melancholic Temperament, it happens perhaps from this reason that other Constitutions are not so tenacious of any Passions, nor will considerable occasions of grief produce it, but in those who are predisposed thereto. However I must own I have met with many instances occurring in Persons of any habit, who were exposed to a long tract of Calamities.

Something like this occurs in the 3^d Species "a Studii nimis": nothing more manifestly weakens the elementary Canal than much application to Study, in so far that this has been called the morbus Invidiorum. But it is not confined to Study, but may follow an intense or long application of the mind to any business. The very assiduous Merchant

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is accustomed to it as well as the Student, & it has been observed, that all men of considerable capacity who have been employed in great Affairs have sooner or later fallen into those irregularities of the Alimentary Canal I speak of. But it happens from any Cause more frequently to the properly melancholic, for the same reason as before, that they are not only capable of longer studies, but confine them perpetually to a single Object. For this reason Mesmericians have been of the melancholic Cast; but at the same time I am convinced that a certain degree of application wth Constancy, & especially wth some Anxiety will produce it in any Constitution whatever. —

The 4th Species "a nimia Venere". Here we begin observing as we did of the Hypochondriasis Esquinetia as I may call it, that tho' it may occur to the melancholic temperament, it is not confined to such. I have not known an instance of Impotence wth regard to Venery occurring in a proper melancholic Temperament, but have had an hundred Cases in the Sanguine, & have hardly had one, where the Patient was not frank enough to confess to what I call

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it had been owing, & it most commonly proved to have been occasioned by Excess early in Life in a most unsocial Person. I have had 50 instances of it arising from that cause; a Venereal Impetus in the first place & in consequence of this affection of the Alimentary Canal. In all these the Patient was Puritanical & terrified to false & trivial apprehensions; this age for the most part peculiar to the Species "a Senecenimia". It requires a very different method of Cure from what occurs in the proper melancholic Temperament.

The next is "ab Inanitione" ^{or} might seem to comprehend the last. Any considerable Evacuation destroys the tension of the System, & removes that Stimulus ^{which} is the proper Cause determining the due Influence of the Sensitive Power into the whole of the System, but the Effect occasioned by this means will be first felt in the Alimentary Canal. These Evacuations may be different; one in particular is from the Alimentary Canal itself; Long Sicknesses or Diarrhoeas leave it affected to ^{the} Hypochondriac Symptoms as Indigestion &c.

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Of Nervous Diseases

Whether or not a Diabetes is to be considered as a Cause or Symptom of this Disease I cannot determine: It is often a Symptom of the Cause, an unusual quantity of Urine in a pale or limpid State, is often ^{to} the ordinary appearance is an attendant upon the Hypochondriac or Hysteric Disease. There is no doubt that this Evacuation may be a means of continuing the Disease, so that it may be both an Effect & Cause, & may perhaps give a peculiar species; but I have never met with an instance of this. — more frequent instances of the above species arise from Evacuations of Blood, all profuse Hemorrhages & all considerable Evacuations by Bloodletting are capable of inducing the Hypochondriac Disease, perhaps both because it does not coincide with the sanguineous Constitution or comes on at a time of Life when it is in some measure removed, or that these Evacuations are made by slow Degrees, & therefore more frequently produce the Hypochondriac than Hysteria. As among Females, as I have said, the habit of too frequent Evacuations of the Menstrues are in consequence of these more frequently affected with the Hypochondriac than Hysteric Disease: The Puer albus has rarely been followed by Hysteria

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Paroxysms, universally in ^{the} Hypochondriac. most of these last mentioned Transitions even attack frequently the Hysterical Constitution, but I may observe that as they produce Hysterical or Hypochondriacal symptoms, they afford very different Indications of Cure—

To these I have subjoined the "Hypochondriasis Hysterica" i. e. an Affection of the Alimentary Canal brought on by frequent returns of Hysterical Paroxysms. I say that the Hysterical Disease appears at the approach to the Menstrue from 18 to 29. If it has recurred frequently at that Period its Violence as an Hysterical afterwards remits, but leaves all the peculiar Symptoms of Hypochondriasis, & very often as one recedes, the other comes on, so that they are mixed at a certain part of their Stage, & give occasion to this Title; & is due where that peculiar Stop of Tone in the Alimentary Canal constituting the Hypochondriasis may be imputed to the return of hysterical Paroxysms. These different States are like Black & White mixed to a grey, & make it difficult to w^h genus the Disease should be referred.

^{7th} Species, "Hypochondriasis Emphaetica" from obstructed Viscera.— It is difficult to give the External

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marks of this, as it only appears in consequence of Dissection of the Viscera, & even then ^{to} Antiquity, as it is difficult to say whether these Visceral Obstructions were the Cause or Effect of the Disease. However where we can discern any marks in the beginning of the Disease as a Cachexy from an Accumulation of blood in the Sinus of the Vena Portarum, or hardness in the Liver or Spleen, I say when these can be perceived we have little difficulty in determining the Species. But in other cases where these Symptoms do not appear, or where the Disease has long subsisted ^{to} them, it is hard to say, whether they are Causes or Effects, as the Continuation of the Disease constantly terminates in Visceral Obstructions. We must seek out the Cause however, as according to that the Disease will require particular Methods of Cure. —

8th Species. "Hypochond: a suppression Evacuatio oritur quibuscunque". There are many instances where the body has been liable to Evacuations for a length of time, a suppression of ^{it} has produced this Disease. a Diarrhea or Dysentery suppressed

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have left Hypochondriac Symptoms, but this more frequently happens from a Suppression of Evacuations of Blood as the Menstrue or Hemorrhoids. If you allow me to characterize hysterical & hypochondriac Diseases I would say that obstructed Menstrue tho' an affection of the Uterus, do not when gradually brought on, so commonly produce the hysterical as hypochondriac Disease. It is true that in young Women the sudden Suppression of them at the time of their flowing from external Causes, will produce the hysterical Disease. But where these Causes operate more slowly, except in the highly Aethoric, they produce the Hypochondriasis, not the genuine Chlorosis. Suppressions likewise of fluxes of Blood from the nose, Lungs, or Hemorrhoidal Vessels in men are commonly attended to such Symptoms as may be called Hypochondriac — a very curious question offers itself here, vizt. Whether the Hypochondriasis arises in this Case from a different Distribution of the Blood introduced, or merely from that obstruction being accompanied with such a loss of Force as we see manifestly produced in the Chlorosis. But

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this is to be avoided as being a theoretical question. —

The 9th Species, "a crepulis", from the sudden rising up of Spasms or Tetons or Ulcus from Mercurial Causes, or repelling Eruptions from the Surface, all of these have produced at one time or other an Hypochondriasis, to be cured by special management —

The 10th Species, "a Febre Interrupta", Several Physicians have believed that an Intermittent Fever especially in its various forms, has a tendency to a certain limited Duration. Sydenham imagined he could determine the n^o of Days it would subsist, & from that opinion some have thought it not safe to stop an Intermittent till it has run thro' its course. It is not easy to determine this question, but it is now that so many Physicians have suspected it, & I have had several instances of Persons affected wth the Hypochondriac Disease, that were liable formerly to an Intermittent Fever, wth by Cold or other accidents being suppressed, the Effects were a Hypochondriasis —

11th Species, "Hypochond. Arthritica". I have last subjoined two Species wth I thought proper to connect together, but how they are really connected is at the same time difficult to say. Every one acquainted wth the

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history of the gout humors it is a peculiar affection of the Extremities, tho' it appears in the Stomach & alimentary Canal; & that the regular Paroxysms seldom come on without some previous affection of it. It must be owned that if it recedes, it may attack the head or Lungs &c. but it more frequently appears in the alimentary Canal. I have known many instances of the arthritis in Persons, who foresaw the Paroxysm by a number of hypochondriac symptoms some weeks before the attack; & we have had instances of its being cured by the gout appearing in the Extremities. What is the Connection, or how far it depends on a peculiar matter wandering from one part to the other, is not proper now to determine. —

12.th Species "Hypochondriasis Nephritica". I have had many instances of Persons being forewarned of Paroxysms of the Stone by hypochondriac symptoms in the Stomach, as likewise of men laboring under these symptoms being relieved by a return of the Nephritis. How an affection of the Kidneys is thus communicated to the Stomach is difficult to say; but if we consider how often the arthritis & nephritis are combined, we will suspect the intercourse of each wth the Stomach to be on the same foundation. —

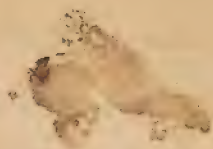
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Having thus pointed out the several species of these Diseases, I should now proceed to the method of cure. But according to the Plan laid down of treating every subject in a Dogmatical manner, we must first say something of the Proximate Causes of these Diseases, & however I must do shortly. —

Causa Proxima) The Proximate Causes of these Diseases is to be founded on the Consideration of the two temperaments, & I assign as the foundation of the two different genera. In this it is founded, & from the Consideration of these, it is to be understood; here is the Plan of reasoning I employ.

In the Sanguineous & Nephritic Constitution, there is a Laxity of Fibre. Whether a laxity of the Simple Fibre alone, or if there is also a weakness of the Tonic Power & that these two are connected, may be disputed. However there is in fact a Laxity of Fibre; this gives occasion to a more easy dissolution of the Arterial System, & while the Constitution has not a force suitable to resist this, accumulations must arise there & that is strictly a Phlogistic State of the Arterial System. The Disease depending on one hand on the dissolving fluids, & on the other on the



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Contractility of the Vessels: When the distending Power prevails, this as being a constant Stimulus, gives not only more Irritability, but renders the System like a machine whose action depends upon a variable impulse of fluids upon it, & on a friction of its wheels, more moveable, giving it a remarkable variable mobility, & particularly exposing it to be affected to every small change of the tension of the system, & even of particular Parts of it. The nature of this Impairment therefore consists in a mobility of the System, whether that depends on Irritability alone, or on Sensibility also increased, & therefore more readily producing Irritation, I shall not say. This mobility however must expose to an Ataxia, an irregular motion of the nervous System. All the Symptoms of the Hysteria & most of the Hypochondriac Disease, as Sydenham observed, depend on an Ataxia or an Irregular distribution of the nervous Power, i. e. its being sent to too great force, or in too great quantity into one part, & to too small force & in too small quantity into another. It is true this does not touch the fundamental & Proximate Cause, but I maintain that Sydenham judged rightly. In the next place these Irregular motions in such Constitutions as

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are mobile, may be produced either by a Stimulus, or by the Want of the Usual Stimulus, i.e. by a Relaxation or remission of the Usual Tension arising from the Stimulus. The Effects of Stimulus in producing a more copious Influx of, or more Intensity in the action of the nervous Power will be easily understood; The Effect of Want of Tension or Relaxation is perhaps not so obvious, but consider what happens commonly in every *Sedivium Animæ* from whatever Cause produced; There is a suspension of the Influx of the Nervous Power into the Vital Organs & seemingly into the whole System. It is irregular for you see it is very constantly attended with Convulsive motions. There are innumerable other instances of this kind; Every one knows how much taking off the Usual Support from a Part gives a Tremor or Spasmodic affection to it. Travellers liable to Cramps in his Limbs, does he not find how they depend on a particular Posture? He knows that if he presses his foot against the bottom of the bed, ^{or} gives the due tension, he prevents the Spasm that would otherwise occur, & getting into an erect Posture is another remedy of the same kind. — In-

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numerable other instances might be mentioned to show that want of tension or relaxation will immediately induce an irregular influx of the nervous Power; & it should be added that while the Disease depends on mobility, & consists in an ataxia, it may be produced by these various Causes, it may extend itself to every Part of the nervous System, ^{tho} I mentioned as being of most variable tension.

Thus you have the nature of the Hysterical Disease & a foundation for an Explanation of all its Symptoms. —

On the other hand in the Hypochondriacal depending on the Melancholic Temperament, we find a rigid fibre to give a strong Contractile Power, & therefore a better Counterpoise to the distending blood, a firm & more accurate tension over the whole System, but by prevailing particularly in the arterial Part, necessarily throws a greater quantity of blood on the Venous, & therefore gives the Venous plethora, by ^{or} this Constitution is distinguished. This more accurate tension in the whole of the System gives less mobility, such as even appears in some measure to resist what we may suppose the action of the Prime Mover in the origin of the Nerves

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It distributes the Tonic Power; I say we can conceive this mobility to be so deficient as to exceed this action. This rigidity gives a Torpor ^{ch} not only implies a lesser Irritability but a less share of the Tonic Power; ^{ch} Torpor is more especially to be felt in the Alimentary Canal & in other organs that want the Stretching Powers & depend entirely on the Tonic. Now this is a general Idea of the two States of the Body under these Diseases, but I should add that I now referred them to the general Constitution of the Sanguineous & melancholic Temperament, but that in the last particularly, the Torpor & Languor of the Nervous Power appearing in the Alimentary Canal may be induced likewise in various Constitutions by every weakening Cause, & therefore there may be a foundation for the two States of Hypochondriasis; the 1st depending on the Temperament, the other accidental, or depending on Causes weakening the System. But what chiefly to be taken notice of is, that these two Temperaments are directly opposite, the one exceeding in Mobility, the other faulty in Torpor; & that from Theory as well as facts there is a foundation for the Distinctions between these two Sets of Diseases. I must

of Nervous Disorders

so that tho I have supposed them both connected in the whole System; it must however be acknowledged that they depend more purely on a peculiar State of the Nervous System, on a peculiar fortification of the Origin of the Nerves, independent of the general state or distribution of the Nervous Power that occurs in the Sanguiferous System. This opinion we are led to, from finding so many instances of the Power of Imagination producing the Phenomena of both Diseases, but especially the Hysteria.

Among the various Causes that may induce this peculiar State of the Nervous System, of the Sensorium particularly, one may be, a peculiar Acrimony applied to the System, & peculiar Matter introduced into the Body affecting especially the Nerves, as we evidently see in the Case of many Poisons, that will act on every Constitution; & many act in producing a peculiar Sensibility & Mobility in the System. Besides these Cases of Poisons, where the Effects are more evident, I will not deny that there may be a Suspicion of various other Acrimonies subsisting, because I take no further notice of,

[illegible]

of Nervous Disorders

as it is for the most part hypothetical. I do not know any instance in w^h we can beforehand discern it or direct our Cures against it. The Conclusions favouring the Existence of acrimonies have been drawn from Events, perhaps from Symptoms preceding Evacuations or Eruptions taking place; but these are all imaginary, altho' weighty arguments have been used in their favour. Nay, tho' we know a Poison or Acrimony to subsist, this would have no Influence on the Practice of Physick, because our remedies are not directed to expell the Nature of the offending acrimony.—

Methodus Medendi. as I have mark'd.

I put the two genera as different, so I shall treat of them separately. & first as to the

Hysterick Disease. The method of Cure turns on these general Indications, To remove the present Paroxysm, & in the intervals endeavouring to prevent returns.— We endeavour to remove the present Paroxysm, because sometimes, tho' not often, they have proved fatal; & independent of immediate Danger we know they considerably affect the Constitution, so as from

Of Nervous Disorders

the Violence & frequent repetition to induce a habit; this is therefore always a Part in the method of Cure. In taking off the Paroxysm we have in view in some measure the diminishing the Plethoric State, & is the foundation of it, or what particularity exposure to accident from the Violence of the Fits; as in a Plethoric habit there is danger from the blood being forced to too great Violence into particular Parts of the System, & therefore Bleeding has frequently been thought a means of taking off the Paroxysm. The Use of it depends on a nice Judgment; how far the Precaution just mentioned is necessary, how far a Plethora prevails & requires Evacuations or threatens the consequences I speak of; Physicians have only given general rules as to this matter, & left a great deal to the Sagacity of the Practitioner. All that I have to say is that Bleeding in the first Fits of the Disease is generally both necessary & safe, unless we can manifestly discern it has rather arisen from Inanition than Plethoria, but however in the first Fits it will be commonly practiced to Success, particularly in manifestly full

Of Nervous Disorders

habits. but as Evacuations increase the mobility of the System on which this Disease depends, sooner repeated fits it is generally found to be rather of bad Consequence, & in habits not remarkably full or suspected of Inanition it may be certainly hurtfull, & therefore in general the Practice of U. S. is to be used wth great Caution, & much rather accorded than performed. — Another means to arrest the Disease as it turns out in its Progress throwing the Brain into a kind of Delirium animi, or at least rendering her Comatose; for while it begins wth violent Spasmodic affections, it ends in the Comatose State manifestly affecting the nervous Power; its influx into the several Parts being very much suspended. Because the Senses Stimuli have been thought of. of these Stimuli to these are two remarkably powerfull & immediately applicable & exerting very quickly their Powers, viz. Heat & Cold. as to the first especially applied in the form of Bathing, Dr Whistl has very properly pointed out its Extensive Use, & we have frequently seen the good Effects of the Pediluvium; He advises it for recovering the hysteric Patients, but as he ob-

Of Nervous Disorders

now, so I have frequently found, that there are Cases
 in which it is entirely ineffectual; he takes notice that
 in the more remarkably Plethoric it is of less use
 & I add of less safety in so far as it is a Stimulus
 to the whole System, by rarifying the blood.
 But in Persons that are more loose in their vessels
 & under a less Plethoric Extension, & especially
 when there is a suspicion of the Disease arising
 from Inaction or an Inequality in the Tension of
 the System, & particularly where it does not come
 on from sudden Agitations of Passion, but from
 more obscure changes in the System, & if then with
 I discover its approach by a Coldness seizing the
 Extremities & encroaching till it forms the hysterical
 Paroxysm; In these Cases it is one of the most
 effectual remedies. — I speak now of the hysterical
 Paroxysm as more limited, & not of the several
 Symptoms of the hysterical Disease, in which we
 may also proceed perhaps to the Semicupium,
 & it is a general Stimulus to the System, exciting
 the Tension on the Surface of the Body, & thus
 by restoring it more fairly over the whole. — The

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Effects of heat applied to humidity are the most salutary, & therefore the Pediluvium is preferable to Potus. You will easily understand the Rationale of its operation. —

Another very successful Stimulant, & very suddenly applicable is Cold. I shall afterwards say of what considerable Power it is in preventing the return; but its Effects in time of the Fit are more ambiguous. If we could apply it to the whole system at once while the Spasm subsisted, it might be effectual in quieting them; but it is more doubtful, when applied to particular Parts in giving an unequal Tension, diminishing perhaps the Influence of the nervous Power into that part to which applied, & thereby only serving to aggravate the Disease. It is ambiguous in many Cases on this account of its application; & likewise we cannot measure its Effects on several Systems, as it acts differently on different Patients. I have found that immersing the hands in Cold Water or sprinkling the face with it upon the first approach of a Fit entirely prevented it, & at other times more effectually.

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brought it on. But when the Fit has advanced
 to a Comatose State come on, there I very frequently
 find Water thrown on the Face or immersing the
 hands is one means of more quickly restoring the
 patient.

Another Set of Stimulants are taken in
 the form of Medicines. Whether all these are to be con-
 sidered merely as Stimulants, or at the same time
 as Antispasmodics having a particular Power of
 correcting the motions of the Nervous System, I
 dare not determine. They are however of a par-
 ticular kind, at least Stimulants in general
 not being equally Usefull. We choose those that
 are most active & therefore most commonly the
 Volatile alkali, applying it to an organ com-
 municating the Stimuli applied very readily to the
 whole System, i. e. the Organ of Smell. for I
 need not say that in hysteric Cases there is not
 room for introducing medicines into the mouth
 & Stomach. This Volatile alkali seems to act
 directly as a Stimulus, but when we go to the

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Of Nervous Disorders

the remedies commonly ~~used~~ employed as the various Impregnated Substances, viz, Burnt Peppers, or other animal Substances; there is a mixture of qualities, some degree of Volatile alkali but a more considerable one of an Impregnated oil is exhaled; how that therefore acts, whether as a Stimulus or Antispasmodic, or what is the nature of its operation, I dare not determine.

Analogous to these Impregnations are the Shop oil oils. Oleum Succini is the chief form of these & is commonly on this occasion employed. In mentioning it now for the sake of this remark, that what we have in the Shops will be an ineffectual remedy; I have not in many years found it genuine or pure, have frequently examined it, & found its greater Part to be oil of Turpentine, which is of much less Effect than the genuine oil of Amber which I believe is a peculiar Stimulus & may be a very powerfull remedy on this occasion. I said just now that we cannot apply these Medicines but to the Nose, as they cannot

I have
 been
 thinking
 of you
 very much
 lately
 and
 wondering
 how
 you
 are
 getting
 along
 now.
 I hope
 you
 are
 well
 and
 happy.
 I am
 still
 here
 and
 hope
 to
 stay
 some
 time.
 I will
 write
 again
 soon.
 Love,
 John

Of Nervous Disorders

be introduced into the Stomach; but there is another way that may be thought of, viz by Glyster, tho we are sometimes even excluded from that by violent Spasms of the Sphincter Ani. When this is not the Case, it may be another means of applying remedies for exciting Persons under the Comatose State of the Hysteric fit; & I am put in mind of this by finding that the popul oil exhibited in this manner is more Powerfull than many other Jectids that have been suggested. These are the means of removing the hysterick Paroxysm. — The other Indication is to obtain an Interval & prevent a return — To consider this fully we must look into the various Species of Hysterick Disease, & observe that these depend on particular Causes. In short all the Species of except the pure Plethoric without any particular organic affection must be regarded as depending on that particular Cause & therefore requiring a special method of Cure. —

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Of Nervous Disorders

Cure where the Disease independent of any particular organic affection depends on a general temperament predisposing, & only arises when excited by occasional Causes. The 1st Consideration then, must be certainly the avoiding occasional Causes. With regard to it I only observe that it must be of difficult Execution where the Passions or Appetites of men or Women are the chief of these Causes. If for instance the occasion is an excess in Venery, when shall we be admitted to the knowledge of this fact, or what interest can we rise to prevent the repetition. In other respects it depends on agitating Passions, we shall find it difficult to instill into our female Patients much Philosophy, so as to guard against these. This I can say for the comfort of every Practitioner on such Diseases, that he can throw the blame on the Patient for not avoiding occasional Causes; however I would venture to say that a sagacious Physician will discern & upon many occasions be able to direct & assist the Patients Will in avoiding them, I have

Of Nervous Disorders

run many Examples of such Injudicious Practice, that purely turned on discerning & directing the Patient in this manner, or inducing the Standards. But that is not the proper province of the Physician, except so far as he is a Divine or moralist. W^h I will not pretend, gentlemen, to make you — What more properly belongs to the Physician is curing the Predisposition of the Body, or putting it in a Condition to resist the Power of these Occasional Causes. With regard to this Predisposition we may observe that it often depends on the Plethoric State of the System. We think we may obviate that by taking off the too great Distension by evacuating a Portion of the fluids by Bloodletting. accordingly it is universally prescribed, & in so far as it is the Hypertroica Plethorica & Exquisita it may be useful; but it is to be observed that it is a very precarious method of curing the Plethoric State. When that indeed threatens immediate bad Effects it is unavoidable, but we cannot prevent the recurrence of the Plethoric State merely by U. S.,

Of Nervous Disorders

may it is found to induce a cure in a Plethora.
 There is the first Difficulty that occurs in the management of the Plethoric State by Bloodletting. It would require a very nice attention to judge of the quantity, as I may say, of Distension & to use U.S. again before that State arrives, & so to go on from time to time. We could indeed diminish the quantity taken at each bleeding, but it should be attended to, that at the same time we perform U.S. wth this View, we may not only not cure the Present Plethoric State, but if we go a little too far, we may produce the Disease afresh, & bring on more harm than the Plethoric State occasioned. For this reason I have already observed to you that this Disease may depend merely on an Excess of Bloodletting. I have had an instance of this within these 8 days. An hysterical Paroxysm & various other symptoms connected to this, w^{ch} was imputed to the following Circumstance, a full young woman being by accident exposed to Cold during her menstrua, the flow of them stopt; she kept this a Secret from her Physician, but finding as she imagined a disbar-

Menstruous Disorders

tion is the Effect of an over Distension,
in consequence of w^{ch} she practised V. S. 3 or 4 times
pretty freely on herself, by means of w^{ch} this Dis-
ease was brought on w^{ch} she has laboured un-
der for a year or two. The Management there-
fore of blood letting in Menstrual Cases is a nice
Practice, either as to effect the Design of dimi-
nishing the Plethora, or because it disposes to
a contrary Condition, i. e. produces Inanition
w^{ch} as certainly brings on the Disease. I would
therefore say that tho' there are many cases
where the Disease is recent & in Plethoric ha-
bits in w^{ch} it may be admitted, yet I would
never recommend obviating a Plethora by this
means. I think a much more Effectual me-
thod is by a proper Diet. It has been con-
stantly observed that a full diet disposes Wo-
men to this Disease, & that accordingly the
Wealthy are more affected wth it than the Dis-
tressed. There is no doubt that the only effec-
tual means of obviating a Plethora is by low
Diet & Exercise. But in the attempting it

The first of these is the
 fact that the population of
 the country has increased
 very rapidly since the
 year 1800. This has been
 due to a number of causes,
 the most important of which
 are the discovery of gold
 and silver, the opening of
 the great western trade
 route, and the discovery of
 the great western water
 route. These three causes
 have all contributed to the
 rapid increase in the
 population of the country.
 The second of these is the
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 and silver, the opening of
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 rapid increase in the
 population of the country.

Of Nervous Diseases

in this manner a difficulty occurs particularly in the Diet of hysterical Persons, owing chiefly to this, that Practitioners do not distinguish the hysterical Disease from the Hypochondriac, i.e. where it appears in its proper form, & where by a Continuance it has produced that more habitual Disease of the alimentary Canal, & therefore a Number of Patients that may be called hysterical will not bear a low Diet. If you do not give the Stomach its usual Stimulus & consequent tension you expose it to the various Symptoms that occur in this latter Disease; & therefore two kinds of Diet may be employed according to these Circumstances, one to the Hysteria, & that is a low & vegetable rather than an animal Diet. But it should be remembered that if a Person has been used to Meat & Wine, you will effectually bring on the Hysterical Disease by subtracting that suddenly & by throwing in a Rascient & flatulent Diet. The Hypochondriac Disease is commonly taken for the Hysterical, & consists

in that disorder of the Stomach, that so often produces Cholic & Flatulency, requires a very different Diet from the peculiar hypotonic constitution. I have known Hysterical Diseases cured by low Diet, a Nature often suggests this; these Patients having often a Craving for Acrid food, & their Stomachs will only bear such. I know a young woman whose only food for several weeks was Apples, & under that very abstinence & cooling acrid Diet, she was free from the Paroxysms than when she took any thing more stimulating. You will easily judge from the Hysterical Disease approaching gradually to the Hypochondriacal State, & being attended wth Disorders of the Stomach, how the Diet is to be regulated. Another method of preventing the Returns is by diminishing the mobility of the System, w^{ch} is done by various means, & 1st the management of the Capions. These have great Power of variously moving & agitating the Nervous System. But they are of different kinds, whilst some are Instigatoria or causing these motions, others are Reprimen-

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Of Nervous Disorders

a diminishing mobility, a taking of entirely the
 place of the Nervous Power. Among the last is a very
 powerfull one in preventing irregular motions in
 moveable Constitutions is Fear. Its Effect
 is however very Ambiguous, & is frequently one of the
 Causes by which they are excited. Where the Irritability
 or perhaps Sensibility is increased every sudden
 motion & particularly a stroke of Fear is a means
 of bringing on this Disease. It happens to this state
 every Person that it is impossible to measure its
 Effects; even the Pathemata Reprimentia will not
 always have a more relaxing Effect but will ex-
 cite to action. If a Person is affected wth Fear, it often
 excites him to action in order to repel the Cause of it.
 It is therefore impossible to measure the Degree that
 will produce the Effect we desire, & on this account
 tho' none are more Powerfull than Fear, it is rarely
 we can employ it. I mention Fear here, because
 I have known many instances of its Salutary Effects,
 where Persons altogether impotent were immediately
 restored sound & continued so during their future
 Life. It is likewise a considerable remedy in
 various Convulsive & Epileptic Diseases, based

of Nervous Disorders

not mention the remarkable Case that occurred at Haerlem, & I have seen several instances where by a permanent fear of somewhat future, or permanent grief (which is known in Practice so often to cause the Hypochondriasis) has proved a cure for the hysterical Disease in its various forms. This happened in this Country particularly in the year 1745, when Physicians in general agreed in this observation, that of their numerous Nervous Patients that were constantly complaining, being kept during that season under constant anxiety & apprehension, the greatest Part remained perfectly free from their Complaints. And I have known Persons long liable to nervous & particularly hysterical Complaints that have met with a considerable Calamity in their Family, which People apprehended would aggravate their Disorders; but this I say had the contrary Effect of relieving them, till that particular impression was again worn off. I therefore think it proper to mention these Effects of Passions, while I am speaking of the Cure of this Disease. —

Of Nervous Disorders

Another remedy to be taken notice of as diminishing the mobility of the System, & giving it that Tension necessary to obviate the returns of this Disease is Cold applied to the Body.

The manner of its operating I have difficulty in explaining. In the 1st place we think of its operating on the Animal Body as an Inanimate machine, by condensing its Substance & therefore encreasing the firmness of the simple fibres.

In so far as it could produce this Effect, it might dissipate the Disease so much connected to Locality; but little can depend on this, for if applied to the Surface of the whole Body, it does not by its cooling Power penetrate to any considerable Depth, & therefore cannot give a general rigidity to the simple fibres as inanimate; its Effects therefore are to be sought for in another way. Cold applied to the Body for a short time has a manifest stimulating power with regard to the whole System. If the Hands are immersed in Snow, they become red, & plainly shew a strong Influx of blood into them, & soon after

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Of Nervous Disorders

a heat following. In this & in many other instances it appears to be a Stimulant, & as such I mentioned it before as a means of recovering Hysterical Patients. In this way it may increase the Tonic Power, & may be a means of removing its mobility rather than in the other I mentioned. But independent of Stimulus by occasioning a Contraction of the moving Fibres within the reach of its action it must extend that Power over the whole System, & thus have considerable Effects by giving Strength to the whole. It may be doubted whether we can add that it acts in diminishing the mobility of the nervous Power. We know when carried to a certain length it will entirely destroy its mobility, whether it acts thus in the way we employ it, I will not say, but think it probable. Therefore I think the reason now appears of the proper Hysterical Disease that depends on this mobility occurring less in Cold Seasons & Countries, & therefore instead of the Cold Bath, I think that lessening living in a Cold air is a chief means of freeing them

Of Nervous Disorders

of the Disease, you know that in this Country the Atmosphere is colder than our Bodies, & that it acts as a permanent Cold, but is not so powerful as to become a Stimulus & that we are liable to Nephritic Diseases; a Cold therefore & fresh air is a considerable remedy. I therefore imagine it is that Cold bathing not as we manage it by a Dip but confining the Patient in it for several hours is so Effectual. M^{on} P^{om}me has mentioned these Effects in the book he has published; w^h regard to w^h however I would observe that he is indeed a man of singular Character, vastly more forward in decrying & throwing Contempt on other Practitioners than most authors that have appeared, w^h gives us Suspicion of quackish manners. His Behaviour is far from that modesty that attends men of Ability & genius; he is again sufficiently confident in giving Theoria, but the most futile that can be imagined. We adopt his facts, having some regard to the Veracity of them, as he quotes the names of those on whom he practised in the

Of Nervous Disorders

right of large Cities, tho' at the same time they are very extraordinary, but his reasoning is ridiculous. His facts chiefly relate to Cold bathing, & I think may be very efficacious in the Nervous Disease when continued for some time. However we have difficulty to conceive how a Patient should be kept in a Cold bath for twenty hours together, yet such is his Practice, at least for several hours together. I have had no opportunity of confirming it by proper Experiments, but pointed it out to your attention & shall give you some opportunity of seeing the imitation of it. —

I shall next mention the various medicines that are commonly considered, as increasing the Tonic Power, & thereby diminishing the mobility of the System. We have frequently the same doubts w^{ch} regard to many of these as of Cold. The Tonic medicines to be first taken notice of are the various metallic matters; Those of the most Universal Use are the Chalybeate, & are of various forms, but little different I imagine in Power. They are of Uncertain Use in our present

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subject, perhaps Absolutely in the Hysterica
Utterica, or if they are to be admitted, it is at
last in a small quantity at once & sparingly.
On the contrary they are absolutely necessary a per-
haps the chief medicine when it depends on the
Chlorotic State, under the general Flaccidity
that attends it, or whenever the Constitution has
a tendency that way. I would observe that Chal-
beate contrary to a general rule I have formerly
delivered here, of giving them in small doses, & by
Degrees, that they should be employed in larger
Doses than they are commonly given in, as I have
found from many Experiments in Hysterical affec-
tions, a th more remarkable Success than otherwise.
In favour of my former Opinion that Chalbeate
were given wth more safety & Success in small Doses
& at longer intervals, I mentioned that the Suc-
cess of Chalbeate Waters was greater perhaps than
in any other form; but I now observe that Mineral
Waters have a Complicated Operation, that they very
often act chiefly by their heat or Cold, & that by
either Power they may be employed to determine
to the Surface of the body by their action on the
Stomach, or reaching the Surface by their bulk

Of Nervous Disorders

Fluidity they increase the various Secretions, in both ways restoring the proper balance & Temper of the System; & therefore the action of these Tonics is not to be confounded with the general effect of Calophants — The other metallic Tonics are perhaps very various. This Power is lodged in a great Variety of metallic Substances, but are hardly to be named except in Tin, Lead, & Copper. — as to Tin, its Preparations have been formerly a particular among the Chemists celebrated for their Efficacy both in Hysteric & Epileptic Cases. But I have never seen them employed in any form, that could act as a Tonic in this Country, & therefore dare not speak of them —

We are well acquainted with the Power of the Preparations of Lead as astringent & Tonic, & so far diminishing the mobility of the System as to have got the appellation of narcotics. We know their Use in Hemorrhagic Cases & lately in Febrile Diseases, but not in the Hysterica or Epilepsy tho' I think of Diseases to be enquired into.

The 3^d. metallic is Copper, which is of much more frequent Practice, tho' attended with more difficulty

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Of Nervous Disorders

being in very small doses, powerfully stimulant particularly to the Stomach, & therefore to throw in a quantity so as to obtain its proper Tonic Powers. Van Swieten gives us on this Subject a famous fact, that he has seen a preparation of Copper, ^{which} had no stimulating Power, but merely after being swallowed diffused a sort of thrilling Sensation over the whole system ^{which} was remarkably useful in Epileptic Cases. Such a Preparation is much to be desired; he knew not the Composition, nor have we yet found it out, but aim at it in this manner, all the metalline Substances are only active when combined wth Saline Bodies; the simple acid & alkaline Salts render them more active than the materials, & therefore I have learned from Germany to employ a Neutral salt, an Ammoniacal salt ^{which} I suppose it more properly. I have tried it wth very various Success, but frequently ^{it} is so much as makes me repeat the Trials, & hope to ascertain its use more exactly. I shall have occasion to speak of its use afterwards on the Patients on whom I shall employ it. —

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The other Tonic medicines after the metallics are various Vegetables. 1st The Simple astringents. Whether these act by encreasing the Contraction of the Solid Fibres, & thereby giving a greater tension, or by diminishing the mobility of the System cannot be determined: probably in both ways, It is certain however that astringents have been formerly much employed in taking off the mobility of the System in the Disease we are speaking of. The Viscus Quercinus or mistletoe has been the most celebrated, & tho' it seems to have been introduced wth a great deal of Superstition, we cannot refuse the facts given concerning it. I believe it usefull more particularly in Epilepsy, in Hysteric Cases I cannot say I know its Use, except as I shall observe the two Diseases are so frequently combined. With regard to it & others such like, I imagine we know not their Use, nor are we in the way of learning it, as they require a longer time than we have patience for, & certainly in larger Doses than we employ them. - The next astringents I would mention are the Bitters constantly supposed to be Tonic & strengthening

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medicines, & certainly more immediately active than the former, as they act directly on the Stomach. Their Effects however are not propagated thence to the rest of the System unless when used in larger quantities than common; but where the Disease depends chiefly on the Weakness of the Tone of that single Organ, where the Stomach is the Part chiefly complained of, they are undoubtedly of considerable use. They are not very useful in the proper Hysterica, but in the various Symptoms of Hypochondriasis so often connected wth the hysterical Disease, they are of very evident & considerable Service. — Instead of using astringents or Bitters singly, we have of late learned to prefer the Combination of both; the Prussian Bark is a medicine of this kind, w^{ch} has supplanted the other two. Lepus. The Use of this gives a strong Presumption of its Tonic Power; at least I think no satisfactory Explanation of its action has yet been offered, & if we do not allow this, we must again talk of it as a Specific. — From its obviating the Spasmodic affections in Fevers, Analogy has led us to employ it in Epileptic & Hysterical Cases, yet it

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is there much leysure & I may say, disappointment as every day. I would alledge that the reason of this is, that from our Practice in Decurs, we conclude nothing can be expected from it unless when given in large Doses, & still very little unless these doses are given immediately before the Fits come on. But our ordinary Practice wth Peruvian Bark in Hysteric & Epileptic Cases is neither managed in one way nor another; In the last because it is difficult to judge of the approach of Fits, except in the Epileptic, where they are sometimes nearly Periodical, so that we can throw in a suitable Quantity immediately before they return, & I have seldom found it usefull except in such Cases: exactly Periodical hysteric Fits are rarely to be met wth, & therefore can receive little Benefit from this valuable medicine. —

Another Set of Tonic Medicines are the Aromatics. These are certainly employed in present Spasms particularly of the Alimentary Canal to w^{ch} they can be directly applied, but has for they are of any Use in obviating future Spasms or w^{ch} occur at a distance from their Exhibition.

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Of Nervous Disorders.

They approach to another Class of medicines to be mentioned for taking off the mobility of the system, viz. the Antispasmodics, a Class of medicines however very difficult to be spoke of.

They have this singularity that they very often unite a Stimulant & Sedative virtue at the same time in the same substance. This is in the first place a Theory difficult to understand, I would therefore throw out a short hint I regard to it.

I imagine the operation of medicines on the nerves are in two ways; one like that of the several mechanical Stimulants that admodum by changing the texture of the Part, & in consequence of that act on the Nervous Power, The other operation I imagine does not thus affect the texture of the Part but much the nature of the Nervous Fluid itself. now I imagine that all Stimulants are of the first kind, & in proof of that, the many medicines of the Stimulating kind, the Chemical Stimulants as they are called, do not act on every part of the system, but

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merely on the Extremities of Nerves modified in a particular manner so as to be exposed to the topical action. The Sedative Powers are without any sensible impregnation, & in short act more universally on every Nerve, as well as that to which they are applied. Of this kind are the various Poisons, the Belladonna for instance ^{or} acts indeed topically by inflaming the Stomach & whole Tract of the Viscera over which it passes, but before it produces these Effects, it exerts various Powers on the Nervous System, that cannot at all be found connected with that. — Having said so much on this head I return to observe that Antispasmodics having so often Stimulant & Sedative Virtues united, it becomes difficult to say in Hysterical Cases what depends on one quality, & what on another in taking off the present Spasms, the Stimulant Virtue may have some Effect, but even there the Sedative seems more considerable, & certainly has the greatest Share in obviating the future Spasms. I could make many remarks on the different kind of Antispasmodic Remedies but shall

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confine myself to the two most Powerful, ^{as}
as Sedatives are Camphor & musk. With regard
to both, these Powers are only evident when they
are given in large Doses. That is the reason why
we seldom practice wth them, because their Sana-
tive Powers are nearly connected to their Deleter-
ious. You may give Camphor to 10, 20, or 30
grains without any sensible Effect; in many
Cases I have given it several Days together to
the quantity of 3℥ wth no sensible Effect, but
when it was increased to 3℥ ℥ was only $\frac{1}{4}$ more,
it produced Syncope & other dreadful Symptoms,
that rendered the Patients Life doubtful, & from ^{wh}
he recovered in some hours wth Difficulty. There
are several other Exper^ts made on it to the same
purpose shewing that it seldom discovers its Virtues
to any Degree till it threatens danger. That to me
is the Cause of great diffidence in the Employ-
ment of Camphor & Thellur from this timidity,
I have altogether misapprehended its Effects. As to
musk I have not had the occasion to see the
danger of it so immediately connected wth high

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Of Nervous Disorders

Doors, & I imagine it might be a much more beneficial medicine if it was not for the Unlucky Circumstance that nothing is more rare & Uncommon than pure Musck & consequently very dear, so that when we go to high Doors we are forced to lay it by on account of Expence; hence we do not get know the proper Use or Extent of it. — There is another Particular to be observed ⁱⁿ regard to all Anti-spasmodics, that they are only of great Use or Power when given in the time or near the Approach of the Fits, as their Effects are not permanent. Another known reason for the same thing is, that their Operation ^{as} we desire is not only thus short in ~~its~~ Duration, & passes before the necessity for it, but after their first operation as Sedatives, they leave behind Effects of hurtfull tendency to our purpose. This will be best explained upon the subject of the most Powerfull & best known Anti-spasmodic Opium whose Use in the Disease we are speaking of, is yet much disputed. It is absolutely powerfull in taking off the present Spasms subsisting in the Body, whether Colic in the Ab-

April 27 Sunday
Remembrance of the late John
D. Rockefeller. He was a very
generous man and a great
benefactor of the world. His
charitable works were
many and his influence
great. He was a true
Christian and a true
American. His death
was a great loss to the
world. We shall miss
his counsel and his
example. His memory
shall be a blessing to
all who follow him.

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imentary Canal, or Tetanus in the Muscular System. It is, I say, the only certain remedy in present Spasms; Whether it is usefull in preventing Chronic Paroxysms when attended to morcable Spasms in the Alimentary Canal as in the Hysterical Disease, or to various Agitations of the Muscles as in Convulsive Cases is by no means certain; for the same reason as was before mentioned, of the difficulty of giving medicines before the approach of Fits, because of their Irregularity — We have seldom opportunity of Discerning to Certainty that Opium given immediately before the attacks might be very usefull as I have great reason to suspect; but given at a distance from them, it is undoubtedly hurtfull, & however this is to be explained, Physicians agree that the frequent Use of Opium in Epileptic Cases & in what I call the proper Hysteria is very certainly a generally hurtfull. — The famous Opposer of the Use of Antidotes in Inflammatory Diseases impute the rarefaction of the Blood to Opium. This I imagine can only be accounted for by the Relaxation it induces on

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the moving fibres of the system, taking off the Constriction of the Vessels, under w^{ch} Circumstance we know that the Blood dilates, & is rarefied. It is not therefore the Power of Opium as acting on the Blood, but giving an opportunity to that rarefaction by its action of relaxing the Vessels.— But from the Principles we have before given, we may perceive that this is actually inducing the Plethoric State over the whole System; taking off the Constriction of the Solids is the principal foundation of the mobility of the System; & thence we easily explain why Opium has that Power as a Sedative, of taking off the present Spasms; but when that Operation is over, leaves the Body in a much more irritable State, & therefore is so justly blamed for increasing & aggravating Fever & other inflammatory Diseases. This is enough to give you some foundation for the Application of Opium in the Disease we are speaking of.— I have only to add that among Tonics, & among those last mentioned Medicines Antispasmodics we should never forget that Exercise is the chief,

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whether we consider it as by degrees strengthening the solid System, or supporting the force of the Circulation by determining in a particular manner to the Extremities of the Vessels; in both these respects I think it a useful remedy, but is of difficult use in the Case of great Debility in Nystine cases. There is in such a surprising Delicacy ^{tho} regard to any motion in the least degree unusual, of w^{ch} I have had an instance within these few days of a Lady in that Situation, in whom a little Laughing brought on a Deliquium Animi & some degree of Nystine Paroxysm, & a little Uneasiness of Posture had the same Effects. And accordingly I have not found any People of more difficult management ^{tho} regard to Exercise than the Proper Nystine, & therefore in this Case, if the Exercise is not extremely smooth & moderate, & ^{tho} these Conditions likewise rendered Permanent & Durable, it can hardly be of considerable Effect. you will see thence that the

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Exercise of Gestation ^{is} smooth, if rendered Permanent, will be the most Effectual, & I can say that in Case of mobility of the System, Sailing is the Exercise of all others of the most conciliatory Effect & has produced several notable Cures. — This finishes what I proposed on the general Cure of the Hysterical Disease; how these general rules ^{or} I have now adapted to the Pléthoric Species are to be varied ⁱⁿ respect to the particular Causes mentioned as Venery Sterility &c or adapted to the Chlæstic State or Cases of Inanition your Discretion will readily suggest. —

I now proceed to the general Cure of the Hypochondriasis depending on an opposite State of the System, a Defect of mobility or Tension. It may be necessary first to observe that there are perhaps two principal genera of Hypochondriasis: the one in ^{which} the Exquisite melancholic Temperament occurs, & the other when that is not present but the affection of the Crura Vid arises from various Causes habitually weakening the Tone of

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the Septem & there part in particular - I shall speak first of the management of the proper Melancholic, & afterwards hint what arises from the Consideration of the Various Species. - As to that arising from the melancholic temperament I alluded it was a disease of Cold Climates & Seasons, while the Hysteric belonged to the Warm, & therefore the principal remedy in the melancholic Hypochondriasis is warm Seasons & Climates, but this is attended to great Difficulty. In proof of the general Assertion of the Effect of Cold Seasons I would put you in mind of the Beginning of a noted French Romance, "In the gloomy Month of November when the good People of England hang & drown themselves, a Disconsolate Lover walked out in the Fields."

It is certainly true that the Winter Season produces the highest Degree of Melancholia, but this is at the same time to be allowed that there are ten times the number of Athabilarians in Spain that there are in Britain. - Tho I have said that the Hysteric Disease ap-

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nears much more considerable in the warm
 climates, yet the Sanguineous Constitution
 is to be met wth in all the Northern climates.
 It is ten times more frequent in Spain & Gen-
 uaine than in Austria or the Southern parts
 of Germany. We are likewise certainly inform-
 ed that the Northern Inhabitants of Europe
 were formerly of smooth & rosy Complexions
 Blue Eyes & Fair hair; such were the Gauls
 & Britons; but now the Constitution of the
 South has encroached upon us; they are of a
 more Dry & rigid body, black hair & yellow
 Complexion, & the melancholic temperament
 is much more frequent & therefore what I
 have said of the Warm & Cold Seasons require
 some limitation. It is the moderate warmth
 of our Summers, & the temperature of the Win-
 ters in the Southern Parts of Italy that are pro-
 per in this Disease. The Extream heats being
 as unfavourable to the Disease as great Cold;
 & therefore when I prescribe in this Case, I
 generally advise to spend the Winter in France

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in the South of Germany, but the Summer in Britain. For the Warm air may seem to be usefull here, yet a moderate cool air is a necessary Stimulus to our System — after Climate, Exercise is next to be observed, & should be constantly persisted in; but that Persuance is difficult in bodily Labour, & therefore the Exercise of Jotation is commonly thought of. But the Disease is not nearly so much benefited by these smooth & Uniform Jotations th are more adapted to hysterical Cases, as those th give occasion to bodily Exercises, & therefore Riding th indeed is more universally usefull in every species of the Disease is particularly serviceable here. Another curious reason for the necessity of riding is, that it engages a Person to consider his own way. Nothing is more usefull than to interrupt the Train of their Thoughts th commonly turn on their own ailments, or some particular Objects to th they are attached, & therefore aggravate their Disease. And I have known an instance

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of a Person riding in a machine without receiving any benefit, but on being put into a single Horse Chair, ^{or} required his attention to conduct himself, he quickly found relief.—

These are the two remedies I mentioned as such, ^{or} cure the Tumor, the proper foundation of this Disease. Other species of the same remedies are intended to interrupt their attention to particular objects, ^{or} is done by presenting to them a constant succession of various objects, ^{or} Variety is only to be had by pursuing some length of Journey rather than beating the same tract of ^{or} we have instances, Persons riding over the same field without any benefit, ^{or} they afterwards found in a long Journey. I mentioned just now the operation of mineral Waters, but I would first observe that Chalybeates in the genuine Melancholic Hypochondriasis are hardly ever admissible, & I think I have seen bad Effects from them, but not so in mineral Waters. They are very often usefull in consequence of their other Powers ^{or} I mentioned either as

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Determining to the surface by acting on the Stomach or expediting the Secretions. And to a few to Hypochondriacs, we have so constant a disposition to acrimony in the Stomach, that mineral Waters somewhat alkaline are of remarkable Service, such as the Seltzer & Caroline Waters in Germany; & on this is founded the Use of Soluble Tartar which from Experiments has been lately recommended in the Cure of the ~~Hypoch~~ melancholic Hypochondriasis & Maniacal Cases either as being absorbent or laxative, & in either way obviating the Principal Circumstances attending this Complaint. —

Another remedy applicable to the Hypochondriasis & very often incompatible with the Hysterical Disease is Warm bathing. Any Warm Baths either with or without the impregnation of the Substances commonly used, by warming the Surface of the Body, & keeping up the Determination of the Nervous Power lost, & by taking off their rigidity as it is likely they should, are very often found a principal remedy in the Hypochondriasis. But as this Disease appears by its Symptoms

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chiefly to affect the Prime Visc, so a particular attention is due to the state of these organs. Here we can more certainly & exactly regulate the Diet by choosing Solid & avoiding Acrecent food, & likewise Drink that is capable of producing the Acrecent Fermentation; in both we should have in view to support the tension of & give a proper Stimulus to the Prime Visc. - We should also endeavour to obviate the Costiveness that is the consequence of the general temperament producing this Disease, but proves at last a Cause & aggravation of it. To this there is but one remedy certainly usefull, viz. the Aloetic Purgatives, perhaps from their peculiar quality of Stimulating moderately without leaving an Astringency. - When a Stronger Stimulus is required Mercury may be joined. - Upon the whole, if Exercise is rightly employed, the Diet properly regulated, & Costiveness avoided, we do almost all that is commonly necessary in Hypochondriac Cases. Some Purgatives joined to mineral Waters are equally well adapted to these Diseases. - The last medicines are the Various Bitters & Aromatics, The latter

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proper to abate present Spasms, the other useful in restoring the Tone of the relaxed Stomach. But it should be observed that in most Hypochondriacal an abuse may be committed wth these in prescribing them too commonly & constantly. The Use of Bitters & Aromatics w^{ch} at first stimulate & strengthen in the Tone of the Stomach, do at last weaken & wear it out entirely & bring on those Consequences of long subsisting Hypochondriacal ailment, the Cachectic State, Leucophlegmatia & Dropsy &c. Somewhat similar may be said of Antispasmodics w^{ch} take off present Spasms, & might frequently be of Use, but there is seldom occasion for them, or rejecting the various fated Medicines they might be confined to Opium. In using w^{ch} however we must be careful of weakening the Tone, & inducing Costiveness so troublesome in these Cases.

We are now to speak a few words concerning the Cure of the Species of the Hypochondriacal Disease w^{ch} are considerably more diversified than those of the Hysteria.

The first Species & w^{ch} we have here in

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view in speaking of the method of Cure is the *Exquisita* or that evidently depending on the melancholic temperament. The 2^d is a *Ca-themate*, a the next a *Studio Nimis*. With regard to both these, they commonly coincide with the first, i. e. they commonly happen in the same temperament, & therefore as to Cure may be considered as the same. They coincide with the first, because it is only in such melancholic temperaments that Passions have such Effects, or that intense application to Study of one kind, or to one object. It is true that both Species may arise on other occasions from the Extreme Severity of grief, or from a Series of Conditions that serve to occasion grief. or the *Hypochond. Disease* may arise from Excess of Study, or from various Circumstances independent of Temperament; but where this Diversity occurs it is not possible to lay down any general rules, but must be left to the Discretion of the Physician in one Case acting the Part of

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a moralist in Divine, & in the other employing his Prudence in inducing the kind of Study that may be necessary. —

The 4th a Venere Nimia. This & almost all the following differ from the three former in that they are not connected wth the melancholic temperament; nay this fourth Species happens more frequently in the temperament w^{ch} is the foundation of the Hysteria Disease.

The Use of Cold Bathing constantly employed is the only powerfull remedy I have found in this Species. —

The next Species I mentioned was the Hysterica s^{ca}, I said, gives a Combination of the two Diseases together, intermixed in various Degrees. Here the Use of Cold bathing & some Medicines w^{ch} I suspect rarely Admissible in the pure Melancholic are on the contrary the principal remedies; i. e. We should keep in View the Mobility w^{ch} first gave occasion to the Disease rather than the particular Symptoms w^{ch} might now incline us to con-

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consider it as Hypochondriacal. —

Next to these I think was the "Arthritica" which appears in various forms, & is attempted to be cured by all the different means employed in one or other genus. But I am disposed from the latest Observations & Experiments to say that the safest & most effectual remedy for obviating & carrying off the various affections of the alimentary Canal that depend on gout is the Use of Chalybeate; We commonly attempt the Cure of these affections by Vegetable tonic Bitters & particularly the Marsh; w^{ch} regard to w^{ch} I would observe, that we know now that the long continued Use of Bitters will cure the gout, & will prevent these inflammatory Paroxysms in the Extremities in w^{ch} it chiefly consists, but at the same time we have learnt that this manner of curing seldom fails to bring on the Hypochond. Arthritica or various Disorders of the alimentary Canal & sometimes in other Parts of the System. When the Disease only appears in the alimentary Canal I think

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it improbable that it should be safely cured by these remedies that will prevent the gout from seizing the Extremities, but may bring it into the Alimentary Canal: On this account it is certain that the use of Bitters to a considerable Degree is hurt full to arthritic Patients in every Condition. not but the Use of Bitters in a gouty Paroxysm, may obviate these Symptoms; but I alledge that they will undoubtedly by repetition wear out the tone of the stomach, & so far as they throw the Gout out of the Extremities upon the Alimentary Canal, & therefore may produce Chronic & fatal Diseases of w^h Instances are not wanting. —

Connected to the Hypochond. arthritica is the Nephritica. We know in general that the use of astringents as the Uva Ursi & others, are of particular use, as also the Absorbent Earths, particularly Limewater in nephritic Diseases, probably they may be of principal Service in the affections of the Alimentary Canal depending on Nephritic affections. Here another Proof of the

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Connection between arthritic & nephritic affections, that we find at least that the Chianian Waters are of considerable use in the gout, & I believe may be marked out as another safeguard for affections of the Alimentary Tube, depending on gout. — Considering in what manner the Arthritic Hypochondriac Symptoms appear & in what Constitutions, viz. those that are most invariable, it may be a question how far Cold Bathing is adapted to them? The question arises from this Consideration that the proper Course of Gout is in an inflammatory affection of the Extremities, & we find Cold applied to the feet to prevent this is attended wth the worst of Consequences. Whether the Constant Use of Cold Bathing may be of such Effect is probably at least a question. I have actually known Cold Bathing attended wth bad Consequences in gouty Persons, but at the same time I must acknowledge that in many instances of Arthritis, no doubt, Cold Bathing has been practiced wth Advantage. It will require Discernment to say in w^{ch} of the two

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Does it will, or will not be proper; I have not found out a solution to this question, but offer it as one that deserves to be solved. —

as to the other species, "Ab Transitione", "Emphrastica", & "Suppreps Evacuatiobes"; all these admit of no remarks here, because they are particular Diseases, & may be considered as the chief Cause, ^{or} when removed the Hypochondriac Symptoms cease of Cause. —

There are two other species to be mentioned, "A Repulsio" from Spontaneous or Artificial Eruptions or Ulcers on the Surface expelled or dried up. The Cure of this is a matter of difficult Practice. We commonly attempt it by endeavouring to raise some Evacuations near the Part affected, as by Issues or Setons; but this is often without effect. I see some instances in Sauvage ^{or} if we could imitate the Success would probably be more effectual, viz, removing the Disease, when it was of a Contagious nature, as the Itch, by Inoculation, or getting a Person, who had the Disease, from whom the Patient might take a

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Nervous Disorders

Cure

new Infection, he tells us he made a perfect cure
 this manner. I mention this fact as curious, tho' I
 cannot suggest the proper manner of conducting
 the Process. —

And lastly the Hypochond: Ailments "A Re-
 bre Interrupta". These I have more than once
 met wth & may observe they are of difficult manage-
 ment. They have however been cured upon the ge-
 neral Plan of Hypochondriacal Affections by
 constant & habitual Exercise, & those remedies
 w^{ch} restore the Determination of the System w^{ch}
 had been changed, sometimes to the Surface, by
 Mercurials, as Dover's Powder; & I have met wth
 two Cases where I could still discern, tho' ob-
 scurely, marks of a Periodical Fever; whenever
 that is the Case, I would still as before interrupt
 it by the Use of the Bark, the only certain reme-
 dy we know of for obviating that tendency
 to Periodical returns. There are probably other
 methods of managing it, w^{as} the Ancients seem
 to have been acquainted wth, tho' we are not.

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Of Nervous Disorders

Celsus in Now & Languing Trevis advises
the exciting the various formal Paroxysms of
them, to bring on a Horror & all the Symptoms
that belong to these. He mentions Uction, Baths,
& Friction for this purpose, w^{ch} I have not
known imitated. —

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Cutaneous Eruptions

The first Case we shall treat of is that of many millar - Her Symptoms commonly concern the same degree of swelling, Inflammation, & Pain (w^h however are often very inconsiderable) in the Part. after that appear small white Blisters, w^h increase, pour out a Purulent matter, w^h forms Crusts over the Part - Sometimes new Pimples arise under this Crust sometimes without any new Pimples, there continues a constant oozing of a fatty Uctuous matter - Before the Eruption there is an anxiety, oppression, & some degree of Fever, w^h are also reproduced by a Retrocession of the Evacuation. but these Symptoms go off as soon as the Discharge from the affected Part returns - This Eruption appears generally in the Spring, & goes off when the Warm Weather comes on. It attacks chiefly Sanguine habits & those wth smooth Shins. When it seizes Children, these are commonly of the Scrophulous or Rachitic disposition, the last is evident from their large prominent foreheads - It attacks generally

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Of Cutaneous Eruptions

the Upper Parts, as the hairy scalp, Face, Arms &c more than the lower Extremities, tho' sometimes the whole body is affected. - It occurs for the most part in Infancy, tho' this rule is not commonly general; I have known People of 40 years of age labouring under it. - When it is cured, it leaves no Cicatrix, only the Cuticle is thicker & remains scaly for some time afterwards. -

It appears to be the Disease of the Skin, termed by the Greeks *achron*, & by the Latins *Pruri*. Sauvage puts it under the genus of *Tinea*, a Class of *Cachexia*; but this Class is very imperfect, as it is difficultly distinguished from the *Efffectus Superficialis*. - The *Tinea* appears evidently to be an affection of the Bulbs of the hair, tho' the Disease of which we are now treating has no Connection. Two of the Species of this genus are the same disease, viz the *Tinea Lactea*, & *Volatica*, the Diagnostics of each being very precarious, The *Tinea Lactea*, while Suckling, & the *Volatica* during Dentition; This last appears often without having any Connection wth Dentition. This Disease is

+ This also spreads faster & leaves deeper ulcerations than the Fungus. -

of Cutaneous Eruptions

Distinguished from the Herpes ^{is} has a thinner & more ichorous matter; from the Herpes Cruentus by the greater degree of acrimony in this last; It differs from the Scabies as this seizes generally the joints & is more Itchy. —

Tho' this is a disease of the Surface, it however seems to be connected to the general System; as this is affected before the Eruption appears, the Anxiety, nausea, Fever &c, ^{is} go off in proportion as the Eruption advances. These Symptoms also follow a repulsion of the Eruption Hence Authors have believed that a particular Acrimony existing in the fluids, & being Deposited on different places, gave rise to the abovementioned Symptoms. Let us therefore consider how far Acrimony in the fluids may be the Cause of this Disease. The common Proofs of Acrimony being present are not Conclusive, for tho' it appears on the Skin yet this by no means proves that it existed in the System in general. This is evident if we consider the generation of Pus after Wounds or Inflammations

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Of Cutaneous Eruptions

It always takes place in the Sound or morbid body. The Production of this Liquor depends on a peculiar Conformation of the Part, the Consequence of an Inflammation, & the Degree of Consistence & quality of this Pus is entirely owing to the different Constitution of the inflamed Part. Ulcers of the Legs are often very difficult to cure, notwithstanding a number of internal remedies have been exhibited for this purpose, in order to change the fluids as was supposed, especially while the member is kept in a depending Situation; but no sooner is the Leg placed in a horizontal Posture, the Ulcer soon changes its appearance & heals up with great facility. Here then we see an acid fluid thrown out on the Surface ^{or} depends on the peculiar State of the affected Part, without the least Supposition of its Preexistence in the mass of fluids. - When we examine the Nature of the Secretions, we shall find these more owing to the particular State of the Secretory organ, than to any taint of the fluids in general.

The first of these is the
 question of the nature of the
 evidence which is to be
 admitted in the trial of
 a case. It is a question
 which has been the subject
 of much discussion, and
 which has given rise to
 many different theories.
 The most common of these
 is the theory that the
 evidence should be such
 as to prove the guilt of
 the accused beyond a
 reasonable doubt. This
 theory is based on the
 idea that the law should
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Of Cutaneous Eruptions

Vomits to operate very strongly produce an increased Secretion of greenish bile of a very acid nature, tho' before the Exhibition of the Vomit the System was in a perfectly healthy State - a Blow on the Head will produce a Vomiting & an increased Secretion of Puraceous Mile. In Catarrhal Cases what different Changes are induced on the mucus both in Consistence & Colour by the different States of the Secreting Vessels. The Changes of Colour in the gonorrhoeal Discharge is owing chiefly to the Acrimony of the Stimulus irritating the mucous Tissue & not to any greater Virulency in the Discharge - Pimples on the face are often the Consequence of drinking Water; these however go off if the Patient drinks Small Beer or Wine. In these Cases there is no reason to suppose that any acrimony exists - In the Trinea where a humor exudes from the whole hairy Scalp & forming crusts, Mercurial, Antimonial & other medicines are not of the least Service; Eradicating however the Bulbs of the Hair grows

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Of Cutaneous Eruptions

a radical cure; ^{ch} which shows that the disease depends upon a topical affection of the roots of the Hair & not on any general acrimony —

If the humour does not continue to be discharged, but is repelled, various disorders arise in the system. But this is no proof that any acrimony existed in the general mass of Fluids — all the same Disorders arise from a suppression of the menstrual Flux, yet no body will venture to say that any thing good is thrown off by this Evacuation. — When the Discharge of mucus from the nose in consequence of taking Snuff is by any means obstructed, various Rheumatic affections of the head, Toothach, Vertigo, & sometimes Confusion of the Senses have sometimes been the consequence, yet surely no acrimony can be alledged in this Case — all the above mentioned Symptoms may be accounted for from the changed Balance of the Circulation, and the Evacuation can only be considered as a Collec-

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Of Cutaneous Eruptions

trial Effect without in anyway acting as a Cause. But there also is something else in the Determination besides the quantity ^{of} is necessary to produce these Effects; since we see a greater quantity of Fluids sent to particular Parts without any topical Eruption appearing. Here however there is no occasion to suppose a peculiar Acrimony exists in the fluids. I have seen several instances of nausea, sickness, oppression &c. followed by an Eruption of red spots on the Skin, produced by a small quantity of Lobster taken into the Stomach, ^{as} continued as long as this Substance remained in the Stomach; but if it was thrown up by Vomiting, the above Symptoms disappeared. The same Phenomena have arisen from Crabs Eyes taken into the Stomach.

Here then there is no reason to imagine that Acrimony existed, as the Effects were produced before we could possibly have conceived that these Substances reached the Sanguineous System.

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Cutaneous Eruptions

& must therefore have produced their Effects by inducing a topical affection on the Surface—Hence in the many instances recited above we have no reason to believe that an Acrimony was present in the fluids ^{or} being deposited on particular Parts was the Cause of the Eruptions—

General maxims are however very hurtful in Physics, & it would be as absurd to deny that Acrimony exists in no Case, as to say that it is the Cause of every affection—We before said that Ulcers in the Legs resisted the Powers of the most Efficacious remedies while the Leg was in a depending Situation; but when laid horizontally, it often heals without the Aid of any remedy. There are some Ulcers as in Scorbatic habits, ^{or} evidently depend on the diseased State of the fluids, & ^{or} are only to be cured by medicines given internally—In the Syphilis or Lues Venerea there is evident by an Acrimony received into the System ^{or} is the Cause of that Disease; And in the Scrophula there is

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Of Cutaneous Eruptions

probably a peculiar Acrimony, tho' this does not exert its Effects unless under certain Circumstances. The Leprosy is undoubtedly owing to a peculiar Acrimony; as are also all Contagious Diseases, ^{or} not only affect the Nervous System, but also partly assimilate the fluids to its own nature. Some Poisons have also this Effect as the Rabies Canina. Several Diseases are owing to the absorption of an acrimony formed by a topical affection, as the Ectel from the absorption of Pusulent matter; & in Cancer ^{or} arise much from a bruise, when ulcerated, there is a quantity of that acid fluid received into the Blood ^{or} soon infects the whole System, & produces Cancer in other Parts of the Body. Hence Acrimony often also exists in the System, & is the Cause of several Diseases. —

The Nature of this Acrimony however does not much assist us in curing the Diseases of ^{or} it is productive, as we are entirely ignorant of its Qualities. What do we know concerning the Nature of that peculiar Acrimony ^{or} is the Cause

Of Cutaneous Eruptions

of the Scourge, or Lues Venerea? — In these diseases mercurials, Antimonials, & mineral Waters do not act so much by evacuating the morbid acrimony, as by keeping up the natural Secretions, a healthy Determination of the Blood.

In the Cure of the Small Pox we only promote the Evacuations, w^h Nature makes Use of to throw off the offending Acrimony, or obviate the Effects of this upon the nervous System till that become accustomed to it — Hence in those Diseases w^h we suppose are owing to a peculiar Acrimony, this however does not in the least direct us in our method of Cure since we are entirely unacquainted wth the nature of the offending matter —

The Cause of our Patients Disease seems to be a topical affection of the Part. Astuc & Sauvage think that the Sebaceous glands are the seat of the Disease. It does not seem to be seated deep below the Skin otherwise the Symptoms of them would be more violent. — This topical Affection seems to depend on a peculiar Sympthoma.

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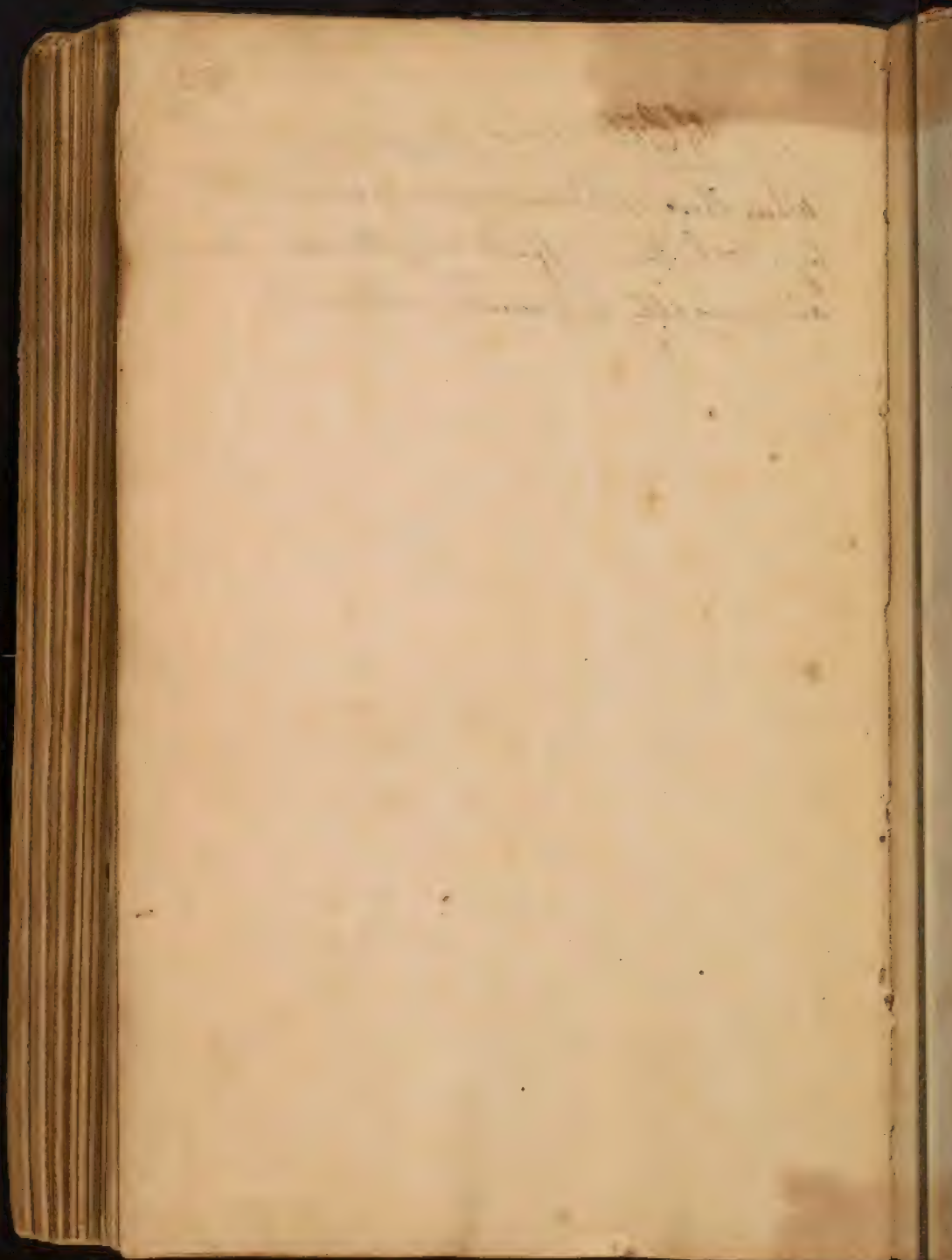
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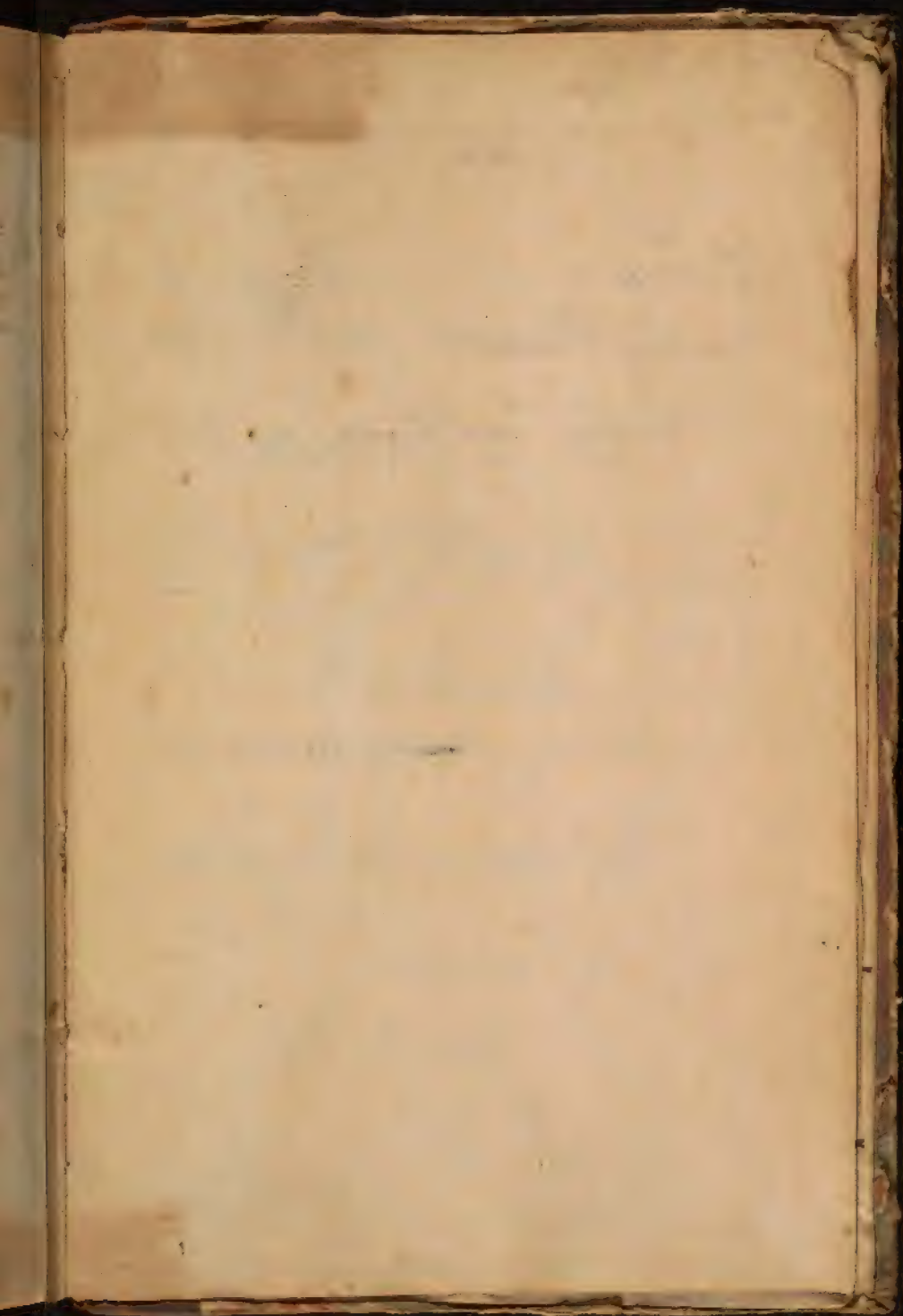
Of Cutaneous Eruptions

nation of the fluids to the affected Part; When this Determination is turned on the Internal Parts, nausea, Vomiting, & the Symptoms of Fever are the Consequence — Pimples on the Face are often the Effect of such a determination where there is no reason to suppose any Acrimony exists. I know a Gentleman subject to such an Eruption on his face w^{ch} is greatly varied by different things w^{ch} he eats. They are greatly increased immediately after eating Fish, even before these Substances can be supposed to have entered the blood. They are removed by Fever & other Diseases w^{ch} he has laboured under, but appear as soon as he is recovered. — These Eruptions generally go off in the Summer when the Perspiration is more abundant. — I have therefore attempted the Cure of our Patient by Antimonials w^{ch} keep up a free & equable Determination to the Skin. As these however by themselves are found often to be ineffectual, I have joined a mercurial not as a laxative but applied topically so as to reach the Blood & Secretories —

Of Cutaneous Eruptions

When these Medicines operate considerably
by Stool, their Effects in Cutaneous Diseases
are generally less considerable. —





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Clinical Lectures
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by
Wm. Cullen M.D.

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1766-7.

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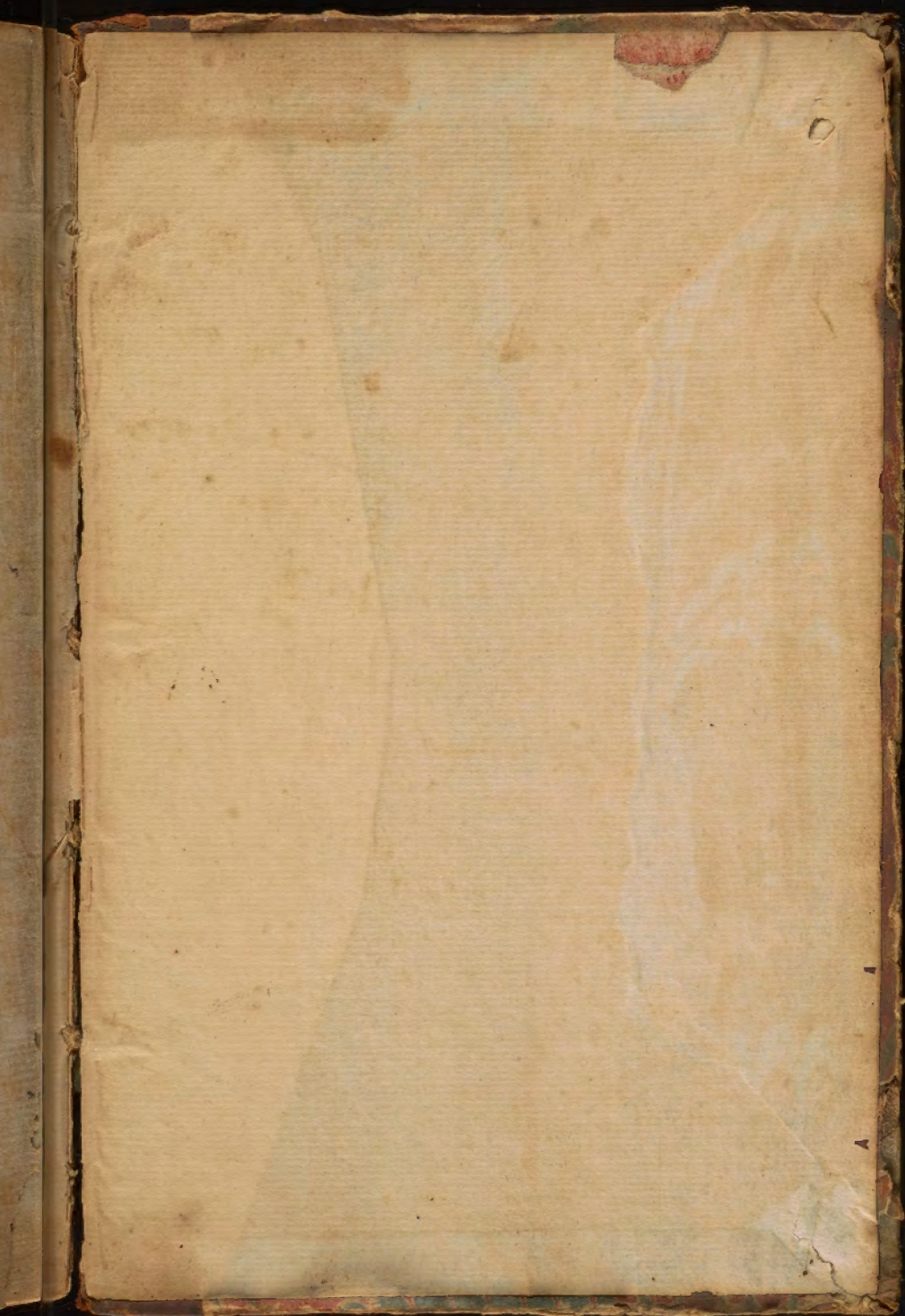
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